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CHICAGO (Continued).

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Rich Grain Co., grain commission.
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Owen & Brother Co., grain commission.
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Woodward Newhouse Co., grain merchants.
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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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PEORIA (Continued)

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Harwood-Young Co., grain commission.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
McFadden & Co., G. C., consignments.
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
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Rumsey, Moore & Co., grain receivers.*
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Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Rogers & Co., E. L., hay, straw, grain, feed.*
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Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
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Williamson Grain Co., grain com'son.

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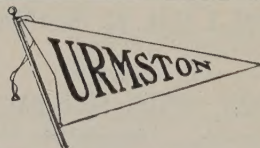
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the grain shippers. Tell them so.
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reaches them.

HIGHER WHEAT PRICES AT BUFFALO

The Buffalo Corn Exchange

announces that on October 25th the Buffalo market on all rail wheat was put on the same price basis as New York, which is as follows:

PRICES ARE DELIVERED NEW YORK LESS EXPORT RATE TO NEW YORK

No. 1 Northern Spring	\$2.28	No. 1 Red Winter	\$2.28
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No. 2 of each of above grades, 3c per bushel less than No. 1 grade.

No. 3 of each of above grades, 6c per bushel less than No. 1 grade.

No. 4 and No. 5 wheat shall be sold on its merits; No. 4 not to be sold at higher than 1c under No. 3; and No. 5 not to exceed 2c under No. 3.

Sample wheat shall be sold on its merits, but not at a price in excess of No. 1.

Wheat grading 1, 2 or 3 with notation "smutty" shall be sold at not to exceed 2c under prices fixed for wheat grading the same but without notation "smutty."

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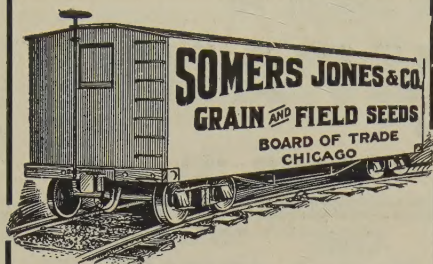
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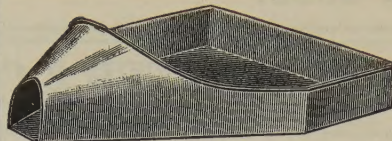
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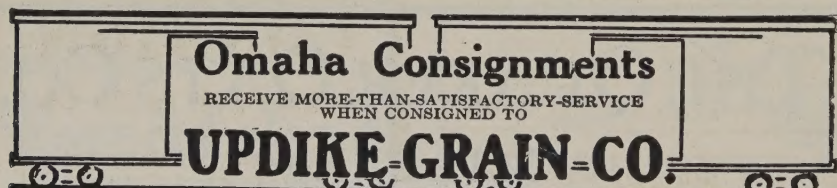
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GRAIN, HAY & SEEDS
SAINT LOUIS

W. C. GOFFE
G. S. CARKENER
G. C. MARTIN, JR.

K. C., MO., Office.
101-102 Board of Trade

WE CAN

furnish your needs in this and any other markets in any phase of the grain business.

IF YOU

will furnish us with your order or your **CONSIGNMENTS** we guarantee satisfaction

Elmore-Schultz Grain Co.

Consignments Solicited
433 Pierce Bldg. ST. LOUIS, MO.

TOBERMAN, MACKEY & CO.

GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS
FASTEST GROWING COMMISSION HOUSE IN AMERICA
SAINT LOUIS

PICKER & BEARDSLEY COM. CO.

"THE CONSIGNMENT HOUSE OF ST. LOUIS"

GRAIN, HAY AND GRASS SEEDS
125 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BLDG. ST. LOUIS, MO.



JACOB GOLDSMITH & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Consignments of
GRASS SEEDS—PEAS—GRAIN

214-6 North Main St. ST. LOUIS

Shippers

on the Northwest read this page.
your "ad" will be read and if you place it here.

Nanson Commission Co. GRAIN, HAY and SEEDS

212 Chamber of Commerce, ST. LOUIS, MO.

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

The Scott County Milling Co.

Daily Capacity 3500 Bbls.

OFFER US YOUR SOFT and HARD
WHEAT also CORN

Mills and Elevators,

SIKESTON,
DEXTER,
ORAN.

Storage

Capacity
3,000,000
Bushels

General Office:

SIKESTON, MO.

H. C. CARSON & CO.

WHEAT—CORN—OATS—RYE—BEANS

1548 Penobscot Bldg., DETROIT

"CONSIGN TO CARSON"

Chicago Established 47 Years Minneapolis

Buerger Commission Company

Receivers of all kinds of Grains and Seeds

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

CONSIGN WHEAT - CORN - OATS

—to—

DUMONT, ROBERTS & CO.

391-2 Cham. of Com., DETROIT

"The top 'o the market to you."

Grain Shippers

and in fact all grain men who are wide awake and on the alert to get into all the ins and outs of the grain business, subscribe for and read the Grain Dealers Journal

Offer Us

CORN, OATS
MILLFEED
SCREENINGS
FLOUR
ETC.

L. E. SLICK & CO.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

ASK FOR PRICES ON
CORN FEEDS
ALF-MOL-GRAIN
FEEDS
CORN MEAL
FLOUR

"Safety-First" Brand

BUYERS AND SELLERS

in grain business. You can make your money known quickly by advertising in the "Elevators for Sale and Wanted" columns.

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

E. A. GRUBBS GRAIN CO.
Greenville, Ohio

Wants Correspondence with members of the Grain Dealers National in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. We want strictly sound winter wheat, yellow shelled corn and re-cleaned white oats.

The Fort Worth Elevators Company

FORT WORTH, TEXAS
GRAIN, FEEDS, FIELD SEEDS AND PUBLIC STORAGE
SOUTHWESTERN HEADQUARTERS KAFFIR, MILO MAIZE FETERITA
Wire or Write Us to Sell or Buy

BOLIN HALL GRAIN CO.

Kansas Hard Wheat
Milo Maize and Kaffir Corn
HUTCHINSON - KANSAS

Paul Kuhn & Co.

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GRAIN
Terre Haute and Evansville, Ind.

CEDAR RAPIDS GRAIN CO.

Receivers and Shippers
CEDAR RAPIDS - IOWA

MARSHALL HALL GRAIN CO.

DES MOINES, IOWA
Call us for highest TRACK BIDS
ALL MARKETS
W. G. CASE, Local Manager

BALDWIN GRAIN COMPANY

GRAIN BROKERS
BUYERS OF CAR LOTS
R. C. BALDWIN, Mgr. BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Stockbridge Elevator Co.

BUYERS OF Salvage Grains
Submit Samples and Quote Prices
JACKSON MICHIGAN

OATS FROM WHEAT BARLEY FROM WHEAT

The engineer who first taught the world how to successfully separate oats from wheat, has patented an infinitely better machine, and one which fair-minded, conservative experts declare will entirely revolutionize the handling of grain and seeds. Cars of wheat, barley and rye cleaned in Minneapolis by one of these new Separators and shipped to the most critical buyers in the East, have created great excitement. The wires have been kept busy with telegrams asking how the cleaning had been done and the name of the cleaner. One concern offered the inventor and his associates Twenty-five Thousand Dollars conditional upon its being given the exclusive right to use the invention. Elevator men have traveled 1500 miles to see machines in operation. Time and again we have been offered premiums of as much as five hundred dollars for quick delivery. One customer figures that his machine will earn \$5,500.00 in a year.

Taking all these statements for what they're worth, it's quite apparent that the machine under discussion is no ordinary "wind-and-sieve" affair.

If present indications are anything to go by, there will be an enormous demand for these machines. It would, therefore, be well to make immediate investigation and place your orders now, thereby securing a high position on our rotational delivery list.

Get in While the Going's Good—Don't Wait Too Long



SEND FOR
FREE COPY OF OUR
NEW CATALOG



THE S. HOWES COMPANY
SILVER CREEK NEW YORK

**DO
YOU**

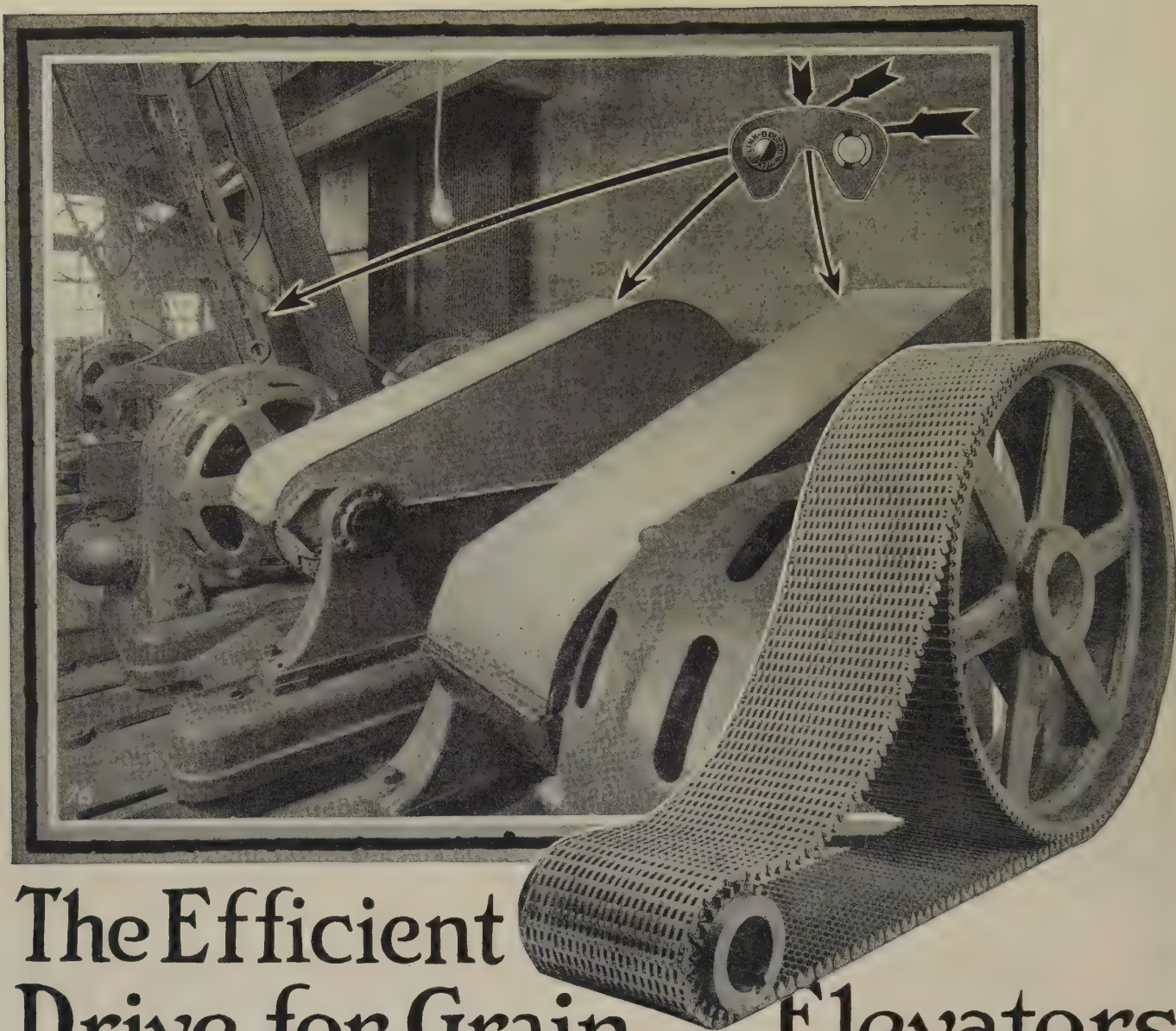
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Herewith is draft covering Help Wanted adv. in your classified column. This adv. certainly **Produced Results**, as we are having answers from all wheat growing sections of the United States. Yours truly,

THE RUSSELL MILLING COMPANY

Russell, Kansas

**NEED
HELP**



The Efficient Drive for Grain Elevators

BECAUSE it eliminates slip; because it transmits all the power of the motor, because it is compact, long-lived, reliable, "Safety-First", and is proving its superiority by its daily performance, Link-Belt Silent Chain has earned an enviable reputation for efficiency in power transmission. Every drive is guaranteed. Every

installation makes new friends. If you want to get the most out of your machines, use Link-Belt Silent Chain.

LINK-BELT COMPANY

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New York . . . 299 Broadway
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Pittsburgh . . . 1501 Park Bldg.
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Wilkes-Barre . . . 2d Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Cleveland . . . 429 Rockefeller Bldg.
Detroit . . . 732 Dime Bank Bldg.
Minneapolis . . . 418 S. Third St.
Kansas City, Mo. . . 407 Finance Bldg.
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Portland, Ore. . . 1st and Stark Sts.
San Francisco . . . 461 Market St.
Los Angeles . . . 163 N. Los Angeles St.
Denver . . . Lindrooth, Shubart & Co., Boston Bldg.
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Knoxville, Tenn. . . D. T. Blakey, Empire Bldg.
Birmingham, Ala. . . McCrossin & Darragh, Am. Tr. Bldg.
New Orleans, La. . . C. C. Hinz, Hibernia Bank Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C. . . J. S. Cothran, Com'l Bk. Bldg.
Canadian Link-Belt Co., Ltd.

INDIANAPOLIS

LINK-BELT

SILENT CHAIN



Speed up with Electric Power

G-E Equipment in prominent grain elevators and flour mills increases output and reduces fire risk

HERE are some of the ways in which modern industry has been speeded up by putting electric power to work in the right place.

Metal mines have boosted output to meet world-wide demands. Great central power plants in place of small local plants in coal mining areas now supply cheaper electric power per ton output for each mine. All tonnage records have been smashed in the steel industry. Greater automobile output has lowered prices and given better road transportation. More and better cloth has been produced at lower power costs.

The engineering problems solved in putting electric power to work in these and other industries were many and intricate. Production of electrical equipment suited to this work and in quantities required is an important part of this company's service to American industries.

Any problem involving the use of power can be simplified by the application of electricity. The General Electric Company is well equipped to lend valuable assistance in working out such problems and is glad to co-operate with manufacturers and engineers in every possible way.

G-E Motor Drive

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

General Office, Schenectady N.Y.



Sales Offices in all large cities

Schumacher Feed

"The Best All 'Round Feed"

For Cows

Tell your customers to mix three parts SCHUMACHER FEED with one part dried distiller's grains, gluten feed, linseed meal or some other high protein feed or mixture. During grazing period use SCHUMACHER FEED to re-enforce pasturage. It is also a perfect balanced grain ration for dry cows and young stock.

Schumacher Feed

is highly palatable, easily digested and made from the products of wheat, corn, oats and barley blended to whet the appetite and prevent "off-feed" conditions. It is the feed of almost all the world's champions of recent years.

For Horses

SCHUMACHER FEED is a thoroughly kiln-dried balanced ration in itself for horses—always ready, appetizing, of the same quality, highly nutritious, easily digested and economical. Tell your customers to feed

Schumacher Feed

to their horses and watch the general effect. They will soon find them looking better, working better, feeling better and the cost of the feed will be less than feeding the whole grain.

For Hogs

Recommend mixing SCHUMACHER FEED in a thick slop using one-part SCHUMACHER FEED to three parts water by measure, and feed it three times daily. For big, growthy hogs and to increase weight rapidly no other feed is needed—not even corn.

Schumacher Feed

is the ideal balanced ration for hogs—easily digested—does not overheat or cause indigestion. Feeding tests show that it will produce more weight than any other single grain your customers can feed.

The Quaker Oats Company

Address Chicago, U.S.A.

HUMPHREY Employee's Elevator

*The World's
Standard
Belt Man-Lift*

Endorsed and specified by
the best engineering and
construction companies.



The HUMPHREY Pat- ented Strictly Auto- matic Stop Device

Adapted for use on all new
and old Elevators of this
type.

Particulars on application.

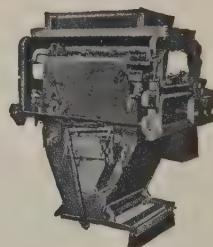
Humphrey Elevator Co.
Sole Manufacturers
FARIBAULT, MINN.

ONE MILLION

THREE HUNDRED TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND
EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE POUNDS

was the amount of wheat weighed at a Kansas Mill during
the month of October. This wheat was first weighed through
a Fairbanks steel constructed, 2,000 bushel Hopper Scale,
and from the Hopper Scale it immediately passed through
a Richardson Automatic Type Registering Scale with only
a total difference of

165 POUNDS



**RICHARDSON SCALE
COMPANY**

327 GRAM Bldg.
OMAHA
24 S. STATE ST.
CHICAGO

Factory
PASSAIC, N.J.

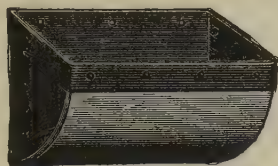
127 N. EMPORIA
WICHITA
412 S. THIRD ST.
MINNEAPOLIS

Just a Few Suggestions for Your Elevator

We carry a large stock for prompt shipment. Send us your orders and inquiries.



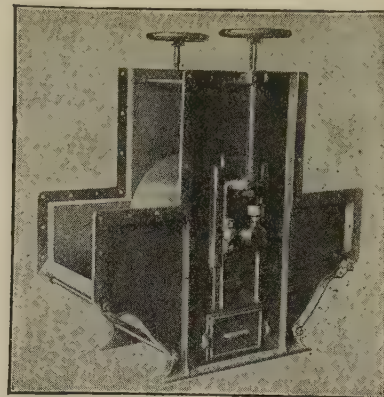
Transmission Rope.



Empire Buckets.



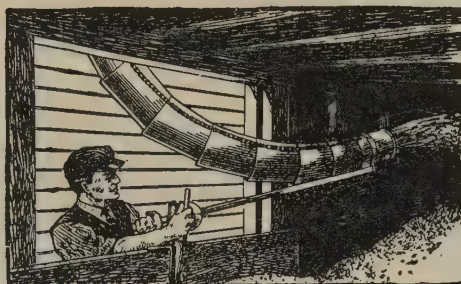
Salem Buckets.



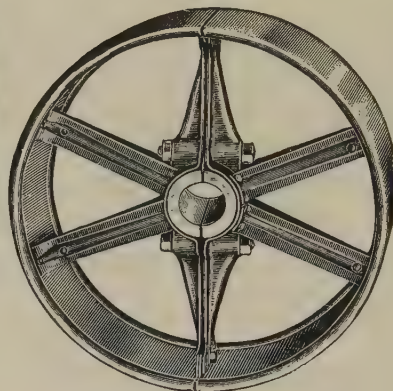
Cast Iron Boots.



Flexible Loading Spouts.



Car Loading Spout Holders.



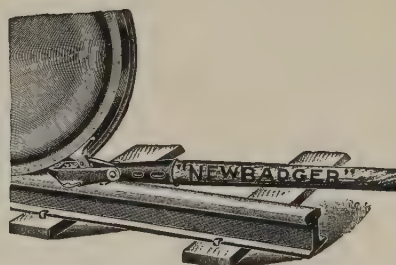
All Kinds of Pulleys.



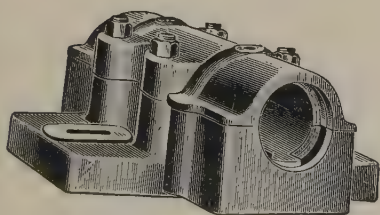
Cup Belting.



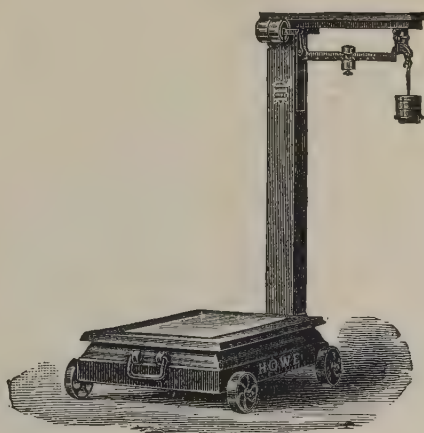
Sprocket Chain.



Car Movers.



All Kinds of Bearings.



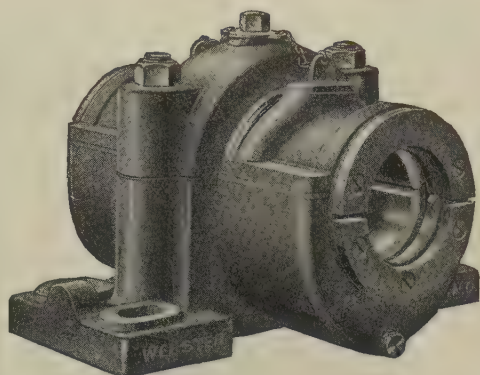
Howe Scales.



Sprockets.

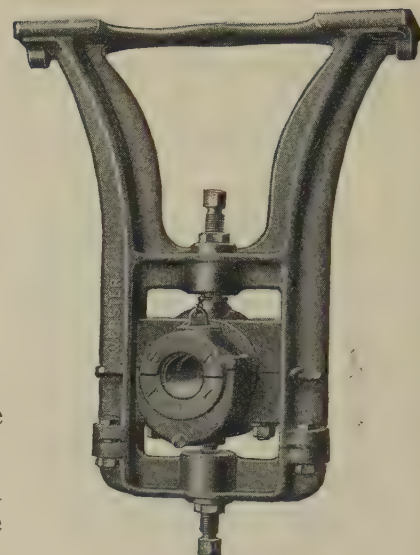
American Supply & Machinery Company

1102-1104 Farnam Street, Omaha, Neb.



DON'T FIGHT DRY, DUSTY BEARINGS

Use Webster Class "A"

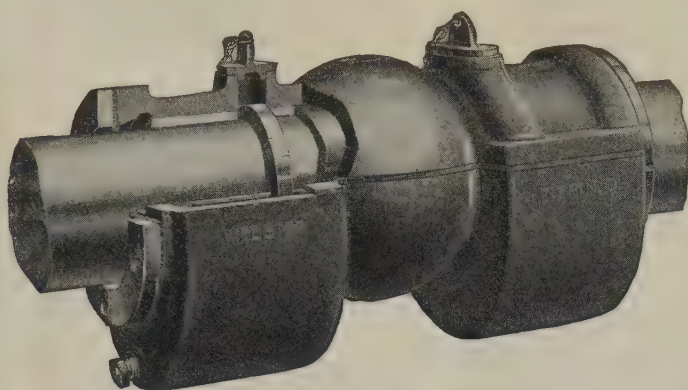


THEY are dust-proof. Note the guard ring on the end of the bearing with a heavy felt washer behind it. (See cut below.)

They are self-oiling. Note the ring running over the shaft and

down into the generous oil-reservoir. Once filled with good oil, they need no attention for a long time.

Of course they cost more, but many of the largest mills and elevators have found them economical — they are profitable in the long run.



Have You Webster Catalog No. 42?

The Webster M'f'g Company

CHICAGO

TIFFIN, OHIO
(192)

NEW YORK

Grain

Drying For Nothing

Exhaust steam from the engine contains about eighty percent of the heat required to make the steam originally.

A grain drier can be successfully operated with exhaust steam at five pounds pressure, so if you use your exhaust steam for this purpose then you can dry your grain for nothing.

Have you ever thought of it in this way before?

If you use your cobs for fuel, then you can operate most cheaply.

We can supply you with the right kind of steam engines and boilers to do this kind of work.

Chandler & Taylor Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, U. S. A.

Are You Having Trouble ? Getting Coal

Subscribe to The Retail Coalman—the magazine with “more than double the paid circulation of any other coal trade paper”—and with the largest number of coal advertisers. Subscription price, \$1.50 per year.

Are You Having Trouble Getting ? Coal Bags or Other Supplies

The advertising pages of The Retail Coalman contain the names of many supply houses.

Are You Having Trouble ? with Your Coal Accounts

The Retail Coalman is the headquarters for accounting books and forms especially devised for the retail coal business. Send for complete catalog.

THE RETAIL COALMAN

1534-6 Monadnock Block, CHICAGO, ILL.

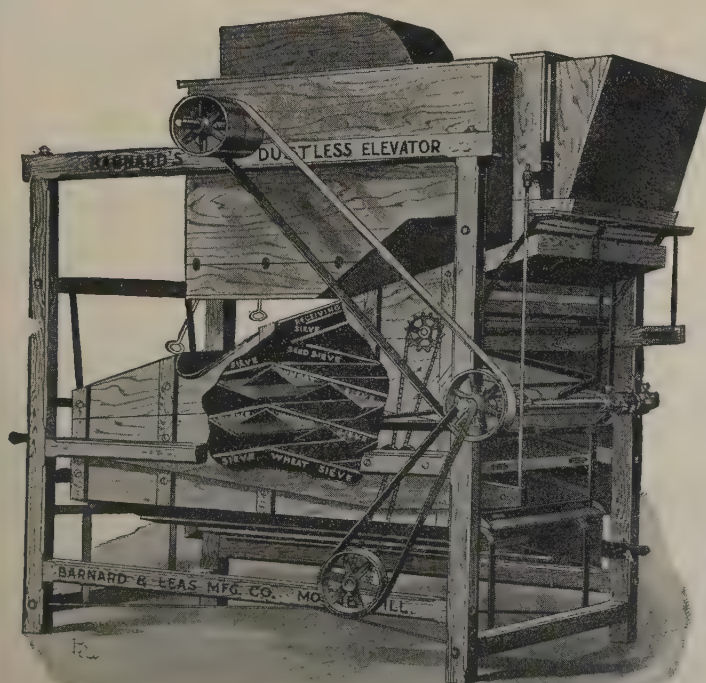
Two Wonder Workers



Victor Corn Sheller

This machine is made to shell only, and is particularly adapted to elevators where it is desired to shell corn in the basement and separate and clean it in the upper part of the house. The sheller consists of a receiving hopper, upper and lower casings, securely bolted to a very strong wooden frame and a shaft on which the feeders and shelling cone are fastened. This shaft runs in two very heavy and long journal boxes which are bolted to the wooden frame. The cone is keyed on the shaft at both ends which prevents all vibration and makes it very rigid. The feeders are patented and adjust themselves automatically, allowing the machine to be run either way and avoiding the necessity of crossing the belt. All in all it is the logical sheller for you to buy, and worthy of your investigation.

Barnard's Dustless Elevator Separator

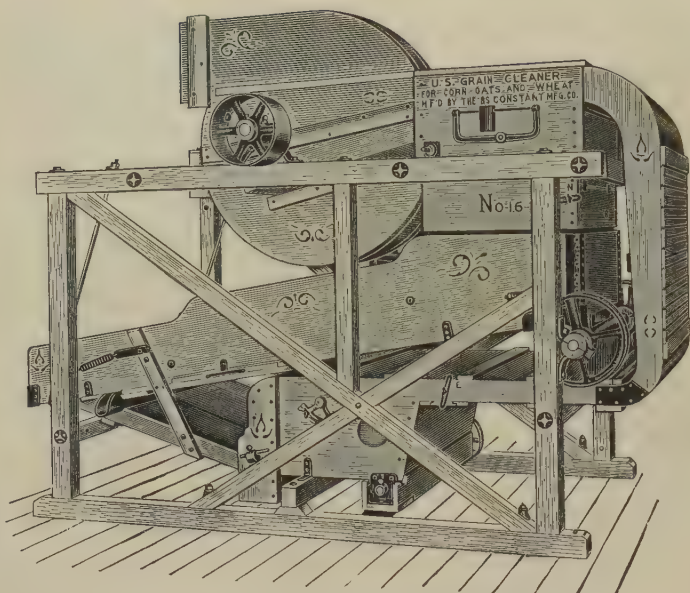


This is not a new machine. It is known the world over as a standard machine for elevator purposes where large capacity and good work are desired. It has always been a leader and we have used every effort to keep it so. During the past few years we have added a number of new improvements which greatly facilitate the handling of the machine. Our space here is limited, so we cannot go into details and tell you of all the good features of this machine. If you are in the market for a separator, we urge you to investigate this machine. Our catalog, descriptive of this machine, together with our other equipment for elevators is yours for the asking. Better send for it today—you may need it before the week is up.

BARNARD & LEAS MFG. CO.

**MILL BUILDERS AND
MILL FURNISHERS**

ESTABLISHED 1860. MOLINE, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

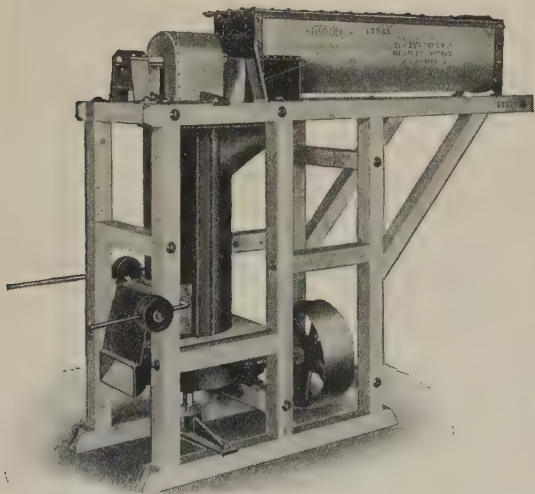


Our
Catalog
On
Request

Easily The Leader in Satisfactory Grain Cleaning

The "U. S. Grain Cleaner" has for so long been giving satisfactory service in hundreds of grain elevators throughout the country that it is no wonder that it is considered the leader. It has built up an enviable reputation. This is the kind of a cleaner you should install in your elevator. You had better give the subject some thought at this time, as the new crop is not many months away. Look your machinery over and see what you need—we can supply it.

B. S. CONSTANT MFG. CO.
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.



Canadian Feed Milling Co.,
Fort William, Ont., Canada,
had one shipped in October.

You may squeeze by on poorly mixed dry feed—but you can't slop a lot of molasses over grain and call that mixed feed.

The Invincible Feed Mixer

scientifically mixes dry grain—or dry grain with molasses—and always turns out a fine, smooth feed without lumps. We guarantee "Satisfaction Without Reservation."

Invincible Grain Cleaner Co.
Dep't 4, Silver Creek, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES

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CLEVELAND, TENN., 2310 Church Street..... H. C. PURVIN
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Board of Trade..... C. L. HOGLE
KANSAS CITY, MO., 234 Exchange Building..... F. J. MURPHY
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., and WINNIPEG, MAN., STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., 5774 Hunter St..... C. WILKINSON
FREMONT, OHIO, Box 363..... BERT EESLEY
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 17th and Mississippi.
W. KING, Pacific Coast Representative

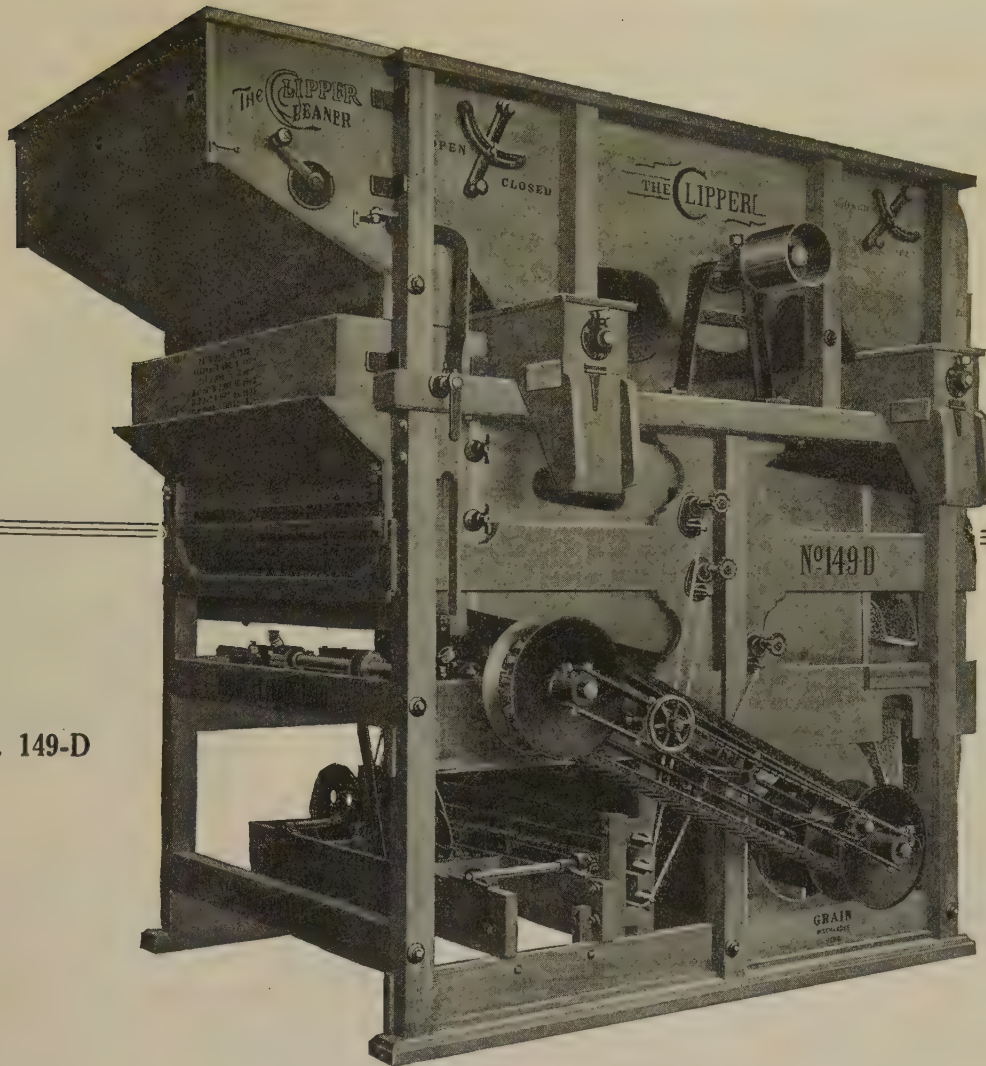
WANT ADS

in the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL make wants known to everyone connected with the grain trade. If you desire to buy or rent, sell or lease an elevator or anything used by grain dealers, try a JOURNAL want ad twice a month and your want will soon be satisfied.

Your Opportunity

is here. Now is the time to let the elevator man know you want his business. Advertise in the

Grain Dealers Journal



No. 149-D

and No. 8-D

A Suction Blast Grain Cleaner

Giving better results and more dustless than all others. No change of screens from oats, barley, wheat, rye and corn. Simplicity, convenience, durability and light power.

Traveling roller bearing brushes under all screens.

Practical air control by speed of fan entirely without shutters, slides or valves. The perfect control obtained with our Variable Speed Patent.

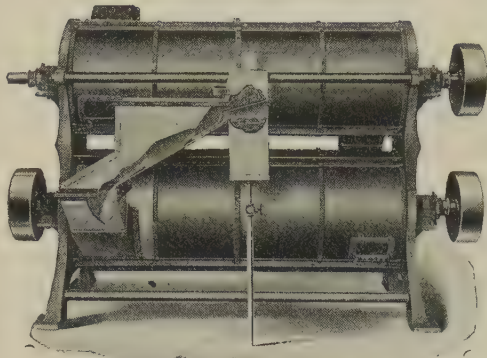
Made in two sizes: 42 and 54 inch screens. Capacity on wheat, 400 to 600 bushels per hour.

Price \$365.00 and \$420.00 net, f. o. b. Saginaw.

Manufactured by

A. T. FERRELL & CO., Saginaw, Mich.

THE WOLF-DAWSON WHEAT WASHER



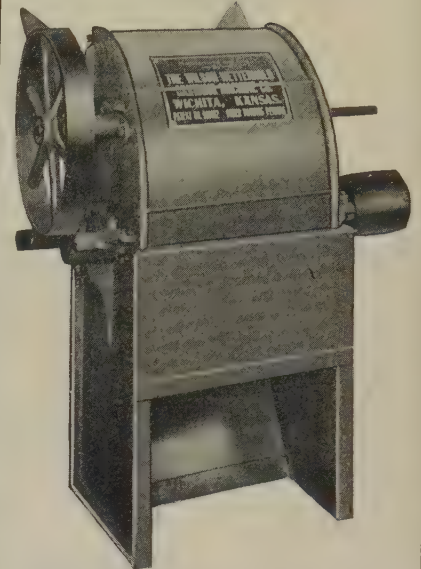
CLEANS SMUTTY WHEAT

Does not crack or crush berries.
Does not alter natural color.
Does not require costly equipment.
Completely removes all impurities.
Dries grain for storing or shipping.
Economic—uses little water and costs from 1/8 to 1/5 cent per bu.

The Wolf Company
Chambersburg, Pa.

The W-W Feed Grinder

**No Burrs
No Plates
No Sharp Edge
Knives**

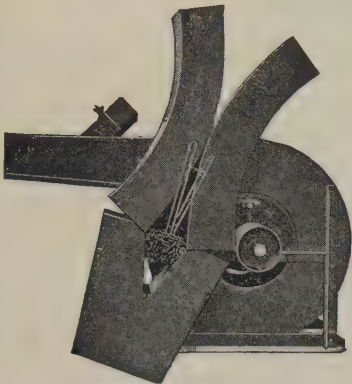


GRINDS Alfalfa, Corn Fodder, Ear Corn with or without shucks, Head Kaffir, Small Grain, Etc.

Not injured by small stones bolts or nails. **Catalogue FREE.**

Wilson-Wetterhold Grinding Machine Co., Wichita, Kan.

Paid for Itself in Loading Three Cars of Oats



"If that Boss Air Blast Loader did not save any labor (and it certainly does save labor) I would not be without it. Not long ago I shipped three cars of oats to St. Louis and held my breath. I expected to get 'No Grade.' I GOT No. 3! It has paid for itself a dozen times in better grades and has even more than paid for itself in labor."
—Crow Grain Co., Blue Mound, Ill.

"If there is anybody in the whole world that has any doubt about the value of your Air-Blast Car Loader, send them to me."
—Russell Williams, Mgr. Farmers Union Co-Op. Assn., Winside, Neb.

"The loader I bought from you certainly does the work."
—C. F. Cranor, Sycamore, Ind.

"It has everything skinned I ever saw for loading grain."
—W. H. Barret & Bro., Owaneco, Ill.

"You may ship us one of your Air-Blast loaders. We have investigated this thing pretty thoroughly. At Strawns Crossing we saw one in operation and it certainly was doing the work."
—Central Illinois Grain Co., Ashland, Ill.

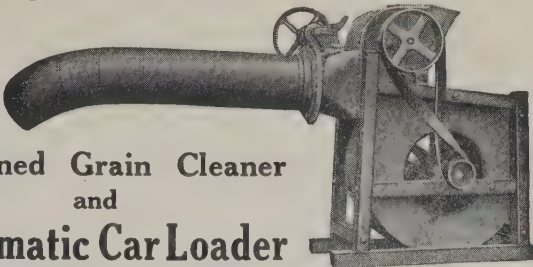
Every car loaded to full capacity without shoveling. Our S K F Ball Bearing types require only 5 and 6 horse power. CANNOT injure the tenderest grain. Grades improved. Can be equipped with simple grain cleaning device to remove and convey away dust, dirt, chaff and other foreign material. Mr. Crowe, at Beason, Ill., reduces his foreign material to one per cent and less. Thirty days' trial allowed. Simple and easy to install. Write for our booklet, "Don't Swallow the Dust." It tells all about our car loaders. It's Free. Insist on your new elevator being equipped with a Boss Car Loader. Get the facts, prices and proofs today.

MAROA MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Dept. G - - - MAROA, ILL.

CLEAN AND LOAD IN ONE OPERATION

Now that grain is commanding such a high price and there is and will be such a demand for it, it behooves you to load it properly, this means that you should use a Car Loader that cleans and loads at the same time. We guarantee this for

The
**Combined Grain Cleaner
and
Pneumatic Car Loader**



It does not mill or crack the grain; fills cars to full capacity; strong, durable, requires no attention after starting. Cools and dries the grain as it passes through the air.

Used by hundreds of elevator owners. List of users will be sent you on request.

Write for list and circulars

MATTOON GRAIN CONVEYOR CO., Mattoon, Ill.

Purchase and Sale Contracts

Is a double page form designed for recording contracts for the purchase and contracts for the sale of grain. Each kind of grain is entered on a page by itself so dealer may quickly total columns, and ascertain whether he is long or short.

The left hand pages are devoted to—Purchased; the column headings being: Date; From Whom; Bushels; Grade; Delivery; Price; By Whom Bot; How; and Remarks.

The right hand pages show—Sold, under which the following information is recorded; Date; To Whom; Bushels; Grade; Shipment; Price; By Whom Sold; How; and Remarks.

The book is well printed and ruled on linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, and contains 80 double pages. Bound in full canvas and heavy board covers. Order Form 18 P & S. Price \$2.00

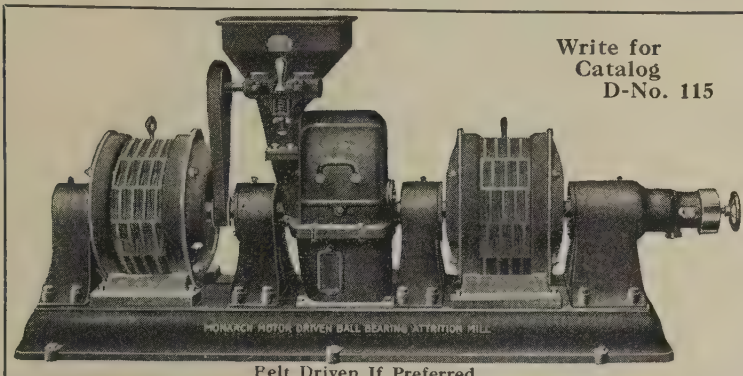
Send all orders to

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
315 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

LIVE progressive grain dealers who are willing to profit by the experience of their brother dealers read the Grain Dealers Journal carefully and regularly.

DON'T KEEP ON WONDERING

Whether What We Have Been Telling You About The Superiority Of
The MONARCH BALL-BEARING ATTRITION MILL
 Is Truth. We Know That It Is And Would Be Glad Of An Opportunity To
 Convince You; And Besides, We Guarantee Construction, Operation And
 Results. The Additional Profits From Monarch Economy Will Soon Pay First
 Cost And You Are Assured Of Satisfaction All The Way Through. If You
 Are Wasting Power, Time And Lubricant You Are Wasting Good Money.



Write for
 Catalog
 D-No. 115

Pelt Driven If Preferred

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.

MILL BUILDERS & MILL FURNISHERS

"The Monarch Line"

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS

Chicago Office
 No. 9 S. Clinton St.

MUNCY, PA.
 P. O. BOX No 26

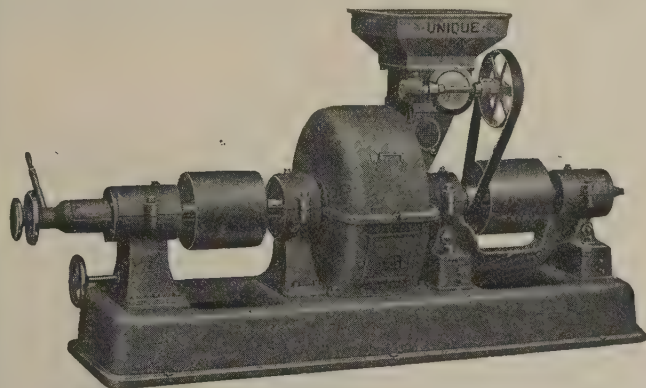
YOUR SURPLUS PROFITS

are greater than ever before, aren't they? What shall you do with them, after you have "done your bit" paying War Taxes and bought your share of Liberty Bonds? Wouldn't a new feed mill be a means of making a GREATER SURPLUS next year?

While you are getting a new one, wouldn't it pay you to get one that's FIRST GRADE—with BALL BEARINGS?

INVESTIGATE the UNIQUE—write us for sample of Feed ground on one. You will be convinced that you need a UNIQUE in your business and that it will help you not only in getting feed grinding, but in inducing the farmers to bring you more grain.

BUY IT NOW.



Mill of TODAY—Motor or Belt Drive

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BOWSHER FEED MILLS

GROW HEALTHY STOCK

Crush ear corn (with or without shucks) and grind all kinds of small grain.

Handy to operate—lightest running. 10 sizes: 2 to 25 h. p., capacity 6 to 200 bushels. Conical shape Grinders. Different from all others.

Write for Catalog and folder about the value of different feeds and manures.

The N. P. BOWSHER CO.
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Have a Capable Feed Department

There is no better source of profit for an elevator than a feed department that is properly conducted. The extent of the profit depends, first, on the feed mill which must be able to turn out good quality grinding at the lowest possible cost; second, the persuasive powers of the elevator man to interest his patrons in his product.

If you are backed up by a good feed mill your persuasive powers will not be lacking.

You know what feed mill to install? Write and ask us.

J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MFG. CO.

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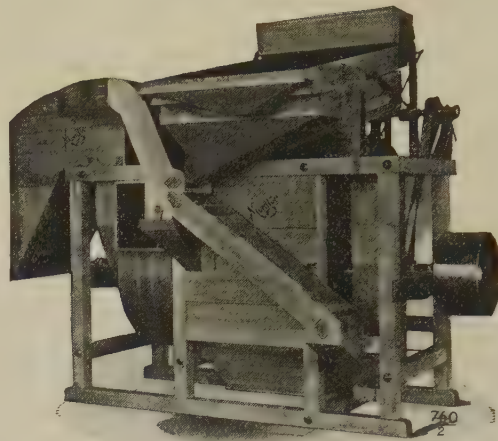
Want a Job?—Advertise in the Situation Wanted columns of the Grain Dealers Journal

All-In-One

Frequently the grain handlers' requirements in machinery greatly exceed available space—to those, so situated, this "Combination" machine is a pleasing investment. It is, first of all, a wonderfully perfect Oat Clipper, Polisher and Cleaner—also, it may be used as a Grain Cleaner delivering 2-screen and 2-air separations work—while with changes, easily and quickly effected, the machine can be used as a highly satisfactory Scourer and Polisher for off-grade wheat. This is one of those rare values, for which the "Monitor" line is noted. List of prominent users and complete illustrated literature cheerfully sent to all interested.

HUNTLEY MFG. CO., - Silver Creek, N. Y.

Monitor



**Oat Clipper and Cleaner
Grain Cleaner
Scourer and Polisher**



How can you

NAIL THE PROFITS

Making sure of every Dollar Due You?

**Separate the Volunteer Wheat
from the Oats**

**Separate the Volunteer Oats and Wild
Oats from the Wheat**

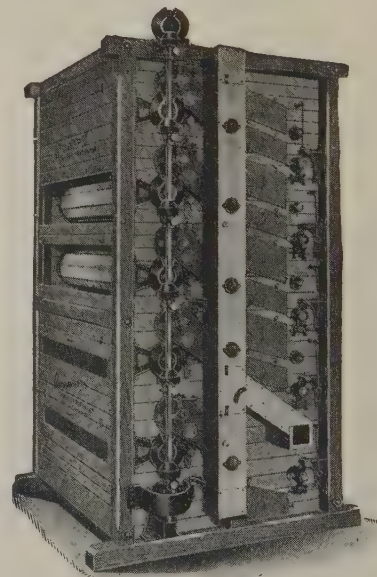
Mixed—These Grains Grade Low
Separated—They Are Worth More

The Richardson Oat Separator is the Answer.
It will Absolutely and Economically Make these
Separations.

Richardson Grain Separator Co.

15th Ave. S. E. and N. P. Tracks

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The Answer

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Do you know of the merits of the
“Western”? Its adaptability to your particular needs warrants your investigation

In view of the fact that Western Shellers have been on the market for over forty years and that they still maintain their high position in the shelling field, should be conclusive proof that they are the Sheller for you to install.

The Western Sheller is the best sheller on the market. It meets every requirement of the entire grain trade, assures perfect work, and is the one with which all others are compared. There are more Western shellers in use today than those of any other make.

The new corn will be coming to your elevator before very long and it would be well to look into this department of your elevator. Will it stand the strain? Will it handle the corn as fast as it is unloaded? It's better to investigate this now than to wait until the farmers are standing in line at your elevator.

Write us your troubles at once and let us send you our literature covering this master sheller.

UNION IRON WORKS

Decatur, Ill.



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R. C. STONE ENGINEERING CO.
320 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE
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DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF
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are Better—
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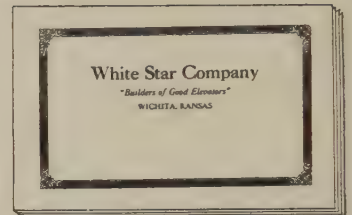
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Clutches and start saving
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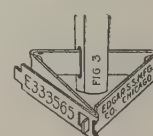
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**"YOUNGLOVE does all the
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Concrete and Tile
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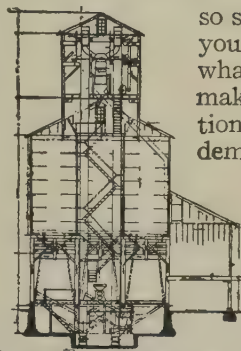
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so simple and self-explanatory that you can readily see at a glance just what you are getting, and you can make those changes which conditions in your own grain business demand on paper. And after seeing what you want you get, if you give the contract to

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Your Individual Needs
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We can furnish and install equipment in old
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WE were the original manufacturers of rubber belt for elevating and conveying grain—work that is particularly trying on belting, requiring great strength and freedom from stretch. Some of the largest elevators in the country are equipped with our Elevator Belting. Manufactured of heavy cotton duck, with an especially strong rubber friction uniting the plies, and an extra thick cover on pulley side. Warranted to run perfectly smooth and true on the pulleys, and can be depended upon at all times to do the work required.

Belts punched accurately for buckets if desired. Estimate for elevator equipments cheerfully furnished

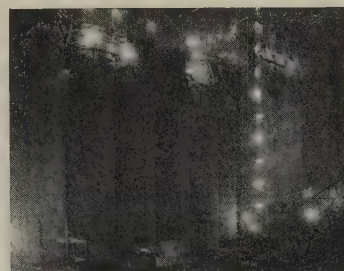
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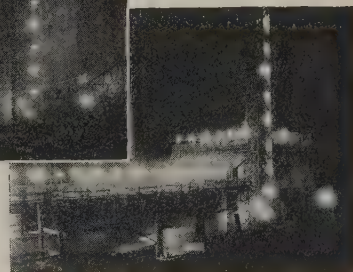
2d Ave. N. and 3d St.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

218-220 Chestnut St.
ST. LOUIS, MO.



September 26
1917

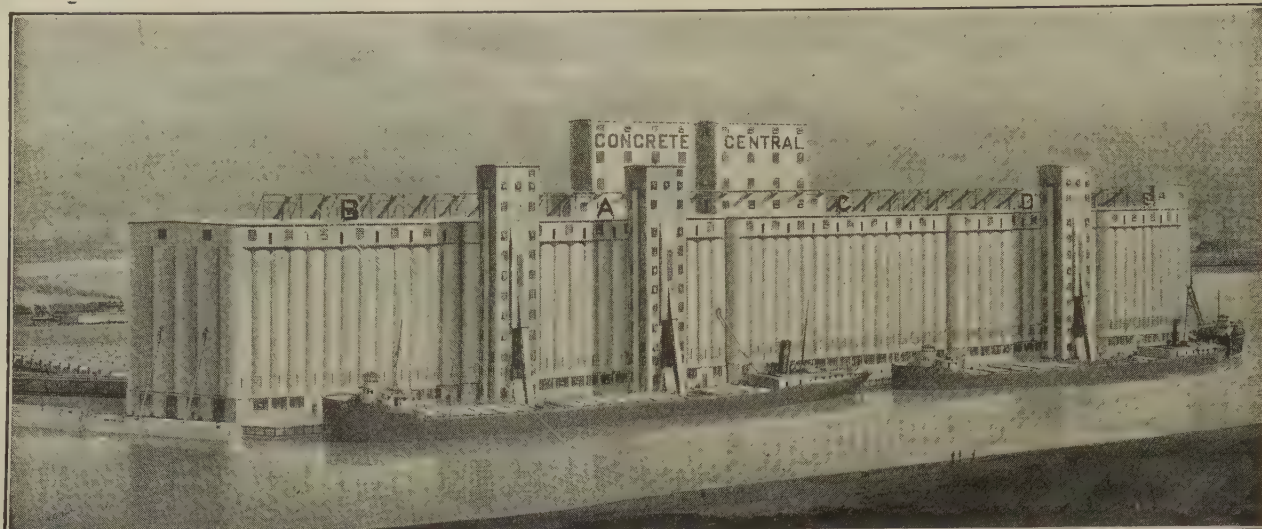
September 12
1917



THESE photographs show night construction work on a large reinforced concrete work house and grain storage tanks which will form a part of a complete plant now under construction by the Canadian Leonard Construction Co., Limited, for the Quaker Oats Company, at Peterboro, Ontario, Canada, for the manufacture of a full line of their products.

The workhouse contains fifty-one bins in addition to the legs for unloading, transferring and blending. The total grain storage of the entire plant will be about two million bushels.

LEONARD CONSTRUCTION CO.
WHITEHALL BUILDING NEW YORK
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Concrete-Central	Sec. A, 1915	B, 1916. C, D, E, 1917
Shredded Wheat	1911	1913 & 1914
Connecting Terminal	1914	1916
A. J. Wheeler	Monarch Elevator	Wheeler Elevator
Superior	1914	1916
Archer Daniels Linseed Co.	1915	1916
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A SPECIALTY

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Canadian Government Grain Elevator Port Arthur, Ontario

Capacity 3,500,000 Bushels

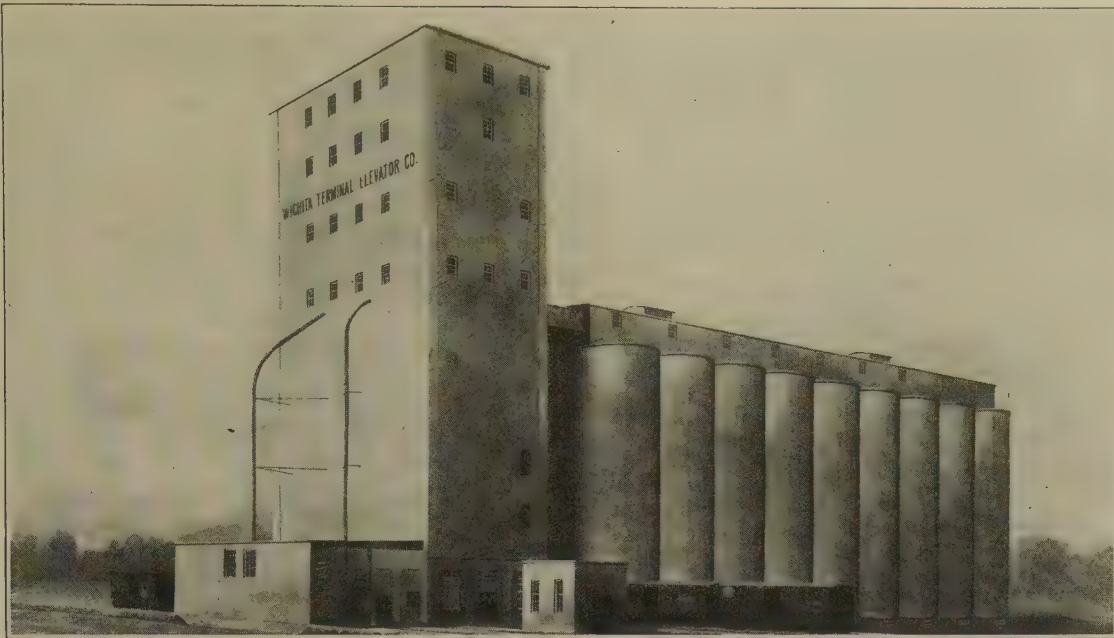
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Designed and Built by

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OFFICES { FORT WILLIAM, ONT.
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Wichita Terminal Elevator, Wichita, Kansas

Now under construction. Total Capacity of Plant: 1,000,000 Bushels.

Designing and Consulting Engineers for Entire Work

John S. Metcalf Company, Limited

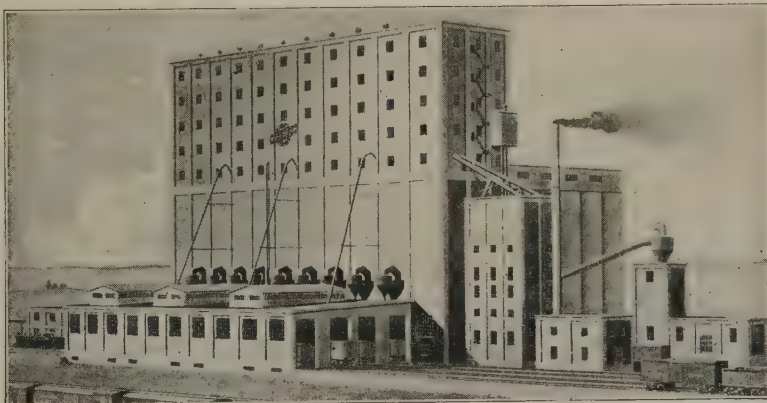
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is the latest acknowledgment of our capabilities as Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors.

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5,000,000 Bushels

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GRAIN ELEVATORS
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
GRAIN ELEVATOR DEPT.

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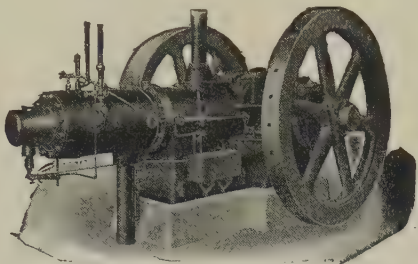
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The Real Oil Engine

It is not dependent on any one fuel. It costs less to operate than any other engine on the market.

It is built for the hardest kind of service. It is of liberal proportions, and has an ample surplus of power.



It is so regulated that it is suitable for the most delicate work.

These are just a few of the many good points of the MONEY-MAKING MUNCIE. If you write us asking for detailed information as to why the MUNCIE is the proper engine for your elevator, we will give you facts that will surprise you. Send a post card today.

Muncie Oil Engine Co.
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GRAIN DRYERS—All sizes, CRUSHERS, SHELLERS and MILLS, CONVEYORS and ELEVATORS, CHAIN BELT and SPROCKET WHEELS, OAT MEAL and PEARLED BARLEY MACHINERY, HOMINY MILLS

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Grain Receiving and Stock Book

Is a book designed especially for keeping a record of each kind of grain received at a country elevator in a separate column so that the buyer by adding up the columns may quickly determine the number of bushels of each kind of grain on hand. Columns are also provided for date, name, gross, tare, net lbs., price, amount paid and remarks.

Printed on heavy Linen Ledger paper, well bound with leather back and corners. Each of its 160 pages is 9 x 12 inches, giving room for recording 20 wagon loads.

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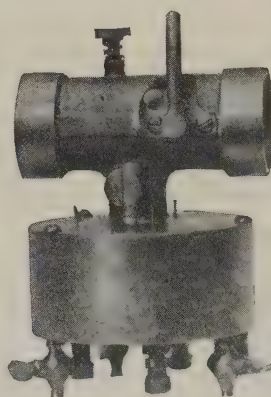
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THE FORESTER Automatic Drain Circulating PUMP

will take care of the water in your Engine. No bursting of cylinders or accumulating of lime in the water jacket.

A post card will bring circulars

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WHEN YOU find it necessary to make a sworn statement of the amount of grain loaded into a car, use our **AFFIDAVIT of WEIGHT** blanks.

They are put up in books of 50, size 5½x8½ inches, printed on white bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily torn out. Each blank contains the following information:

—being first duly sworn, on his oath says that on the — day of — 191—, he, acting as agent for — at — in the State of — carefully and correctly weighed — draughts on — Hopper — Automatic — Wagon — Track Scales amounting to — lbs. equal to — Bushels of No. — and loaded direct or thru bin to Car No. — Initial — for shipment to Messrs. — at — in the State of — and that said car was in — condition and properly sealed when delivered to the — Railroad; with space for signature of Notary Public. ORDER FORM No. 7 A. W. Price 50c.

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315 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.



1500 Ton All Steel
Coal Storage Tank

G-W COAL ELEVATORS and CONVEYORS

repay their costs many times over in the saving of time, labor and demurrage.

If your conditions are different the hundred or more illustrations in our Catalog may suggest a solution of your problem.

We design and manufacture Coal Elevators, Conveyors, Belt and Apron Conveyors, Pockets, Screens and Chutes, Wagon Loaders, Bagging Hoppers. Write for Catalog No. 16G.

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Wasting your brain figuring how you can keep out of buying a dust collecting system is like figuring on the best way of ultimately destroying your plant with the greatest loss.

Insurance men, Uncle Sam's specialists on dust collecting telling you of the danger and the many examples of ruin caused by dust explosion, ought to be enough to make you investigate.

NEW 1905 CYCLONE DUST COLLECTOR

works on less power and with greater results than the old style cyclone types. They are built differently, hence work better. *Send for the facts.*

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SCIENCE

The building of an Elevator Leg such as the HALL SPECIAL is a problem in mechanics as much as the construction of a suspension bridge, or a tunnel, or a war ship, or an office building.

Every single part has expert attention!

First, as a unit; and, second, in its relation to other parts. Each assembled unit, such as the Head Pulley, Boot, or Cups, is tested for its special adaption before being passed upon as a suitable part of the HALL SPECIAL LEG.



We assert from knowledge born of many years' experience that the HALL SIGNALING GRAIN DISTRIBUTOR is the most efficient grain handling device ever built.

The statement is strong, but it is the simple truth, and is believed by every user of the HALL DISTRIBUTOR.

Your doubts, if you have any, will be set at rest forever when we put a HALL at work for you.

And you will save more money than you think. Write for our catalogues.

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NO EXPERIMENT

All modern elevators use the Ibberson Double Distributing Spout. Following is a partial list of users:

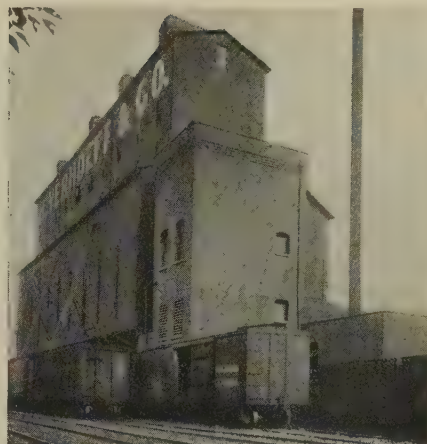
Farmers Elevator Co.,	Sherwood,	N. D.
"	Ransom,	N. D.
"	Karnack,	N. D.
"	Falsen,	N. D.
"	Argyle,	Minn.
"	Juanita,	N. D.
"	Binford,	N. D.
"	Tracy,	Minn.
"	Niobe,	N. D.
"	Emerado,	N. D.
"	Wyndmere,	N. D.
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"	Hatton,	N. D.
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And many more. This spout is worth your attention. For particulars, write

JAMES J. GERBER
Minneapolis, Minn.

GRAIN DEALERS' SCALE TICKETS—BOOK No. 51

This scale book contains 100 pages 8x11 inches. Each page contains 5 scale tickets and 5 stubs, giving the book a capacity of 500 loads of grain. Each scale ticket is ruled for Number, Date, Load of, From, To, Gross, Tare and Net pounds, Net bushels and pounds, Dollars and Cents, Due to or order and Weigher. While the stub is ruled for Hauler, Load of, Number, From, To, Weighed, Date, Gross, Tare and Net pounds, Net... bushels... pounds, Price, Dollars and Fees. It is printed on manila paper bound in heavy board covers and pages are perforated so that tickets can be removed from book quickly and without tearing them. Book No. 51, Price 75 Cents. Address GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, 305 So. La Salle Street, CHICAGO, ILL.



The owners of this elevator state that DIXON'S SILICA-GRAPHITE PAINT has been used by them for many years, both on iron and wood work, and that it is the

Most Serviceable and Most Economical Paint

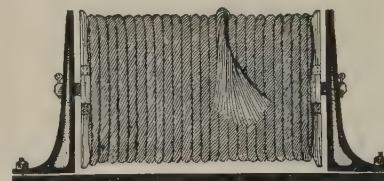
they have ever used.

Expert opinion and service records of this kind should persuade you to be a user of DIXON'S SILICA-GRAPHITE PAINT.

Booklet No. 15 B will interest you.

Made in Jersey City, N. J., by

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY
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This new "Creation in Sewing Twine" has all the good qualities of the highest priced flax at much lower cost. Its soft silky finish and unusual strength makes it "easy sewing." Furnished in any form desired, such as reels of many ends (hide rope), skeins 72 or 90 inches, balls, tubes, etc.

Write for Price List "D" & Samples



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Makers of Economy Twines
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JOURNAL
help us by saying so

GRAIN STANDARDS' ACT

U. S. Department of Agriculture equips its Grain Laboratories with Torsion Balances.



5055

Style No. 5055 Corn
Acidity Determination and Fine Weighings.



Style No. 4000 Used in Moisture Test.

We illustrate above in our Corn and Seed Testing Pamphlet. Copies free upon request.

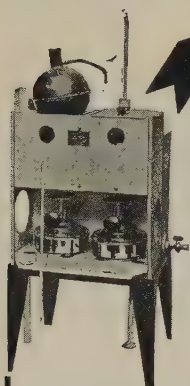
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A Flint-Brown-Duvel Moisture Tester means PROFIT SATISFACTION CONFIDENCE

The following letter was received from one of our customers who had used our tester about one month:

Agosta, Ohio,
Sept. 14, 1917.
De Roo & Sons, Inc.,
Flint, Mich.

I am well pleased with the tester and it has paid for itself several times over in money on grain containing excess moisture and also in the satisfaction of knowing all the time just what we are doing and in being able to convince the farmer that the extra moisture is in the grain.

Yours truly,
C. O. BARNHOUSE.

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De Roo & Son, Inc.

Flint, Mich.

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KENNEDY CAR LINERS

Prevent Leakages
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Saves Money

Used by Thousands of
Progressive Shippers

MADE BY

THE KENNEDY CAR
LINER & BAG CO.

SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA

The Automatic Dump Controller

USED EVERYWHERE

WHY!

Efficiency is one of the greatest necessities today. There will be a vast amount of grain handled during the coming Seasons especially, on account of the War Situation. Therefore speed and accuracy are very much in need. You cannot wait to repair your dump between loads, you must have the equipment that will handle your dump without jarring and bumping, and without frightening the horses.

A Soldier of the Dump, am I,
A Soldier brave and true,
I passed them of exam's, just why
Is what I'm telling you.
You see I'm good as good can be,
I believe in great simplicity—
When the wagons drive upon the dump,
I don't allow that jerk and bump,
I just say, Boys, "Be kerful Sll!"
And gently let the ol' cat die,
And down she sinks with ease so sweet
That if it were a dream complete,
You could not ask for more.

Circulars upon request.

L. J. McMILLIN

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Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
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TYDEN
CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's name
and consecutive numbers.

6000 SHIPPERS
Are now using them.
Write for samples
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Chas. J. Webb, Vice-President

617 Railway Exchange Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL

Tell us what you
need for your
Grain Elevator
and we'll tell you
where to get the
latest and best.

INFORMATION BURO

Grain Dealers Journal, 305 So. La Salle St.,
Chicago

ALBERT MILLER & COMPANY

Handlers of everything in

HAY and STRAW

"CONSIGNMENTS AND ORDERS SOLICITED"

Timothy Prairie
Clover Packing
Alfalfa Straw

192 N. Clark St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Why not
put
your announcement
here.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 20 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ILLINOIS Grain Elevator. 60,000 bu. capacity; on the I. C. Ry. For particulars, address Law, Box 8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—30,000 bushel capacity elevator complete with machinery and additional warehouses. Address Coleman State Bank, Coleman, Wisc.

FOR SALE—250,000 bu. grain elevator, on M. St. L. R. R. in southern Minnesota. Plant doing profitable business. Address J. Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

NEBRASKA ELEVATOR—12,000 bu. capacity, on the C. B. & Q. Ry. Selling on account of death of owner. Address H, Box 9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MONTANA Elevator for sale—in the best grain point in the state, \$1500 cash, balance on easy terms until May 1st, 1920. Address Opportunity, Box 9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

TWIN ELEVATORS for sale; no competition here, located in Western Ohio. \$200,000 to \$300,000 business annually. Address Twin, Box 1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OHIO Elevator and coal yard in Northwestern Ohio. Price \$16,000. Will pay 40% dividends; no trades. If you mean business, address Fair, Box 8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Good Elevator, feed and coal business in Southern Indiana. Private switch, plenty of sheds, and large warehouse; all in good repair. Write Ann, Box 9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

NEBRASKA 20,000-bu. Elvtr., in one of best territories of Nebraska, on the C. B. & Q. Ry., no competition. Will handle around 125,000 bu. corn this winter. Good reasons for selling. Address J. D. Curtis, Stella, Nebr.

WESTERN INDIANA—In the best corn and oats territory, 35,000 bu. cap. elevator for sale; averages 200,000 bus. annually. Modern residence included. If interested, write Western, Box 6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS ELEVATOR—18,000-bu. Cap., in heart of Golden Wheat Belt. 250 ton coal business in connection. Modern, iron-clad buildings; machinery electrically driven. Territory ships 350-650 cars grain, yearly. Corn crop ready to move. Price, \$7,500. Address Jas. R. Wolfe, Lewis, Edwards Co., Kas.

FOR SALE—Elevator, Grain, Coal, Grass Seed & Live Stock business, located in heart of corn belt of S. W. Iowa. Doing a fine business. 22 years made the owners more money than any other business in this part of state. Best of competition. Good reason for selling. Address A, Box 9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE—My elevator, 23,000-bu. capacity, newly equipped, new office. \$300,000 business in 1916. Will include 2 dwellings, new garage, barber shop and fixtures. Would consider good farm, or sale. No limit to business, including grain, feed, stock, implements, autos, etc. Address Clarence Kime, Nilwood, Ill.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Grain elevator at Newkirk, Okla. Cap. 14,000 bus. Handles 100,000 bus. annually of wheat, oats, corn and kaffir corn. Address T. F. McGraw, Newkirk, Okla.

NORTHWESTERN OHIO 30,000 bu. capacity Elevator, Corn Cribs and Hay Barn. Annual business 150,000 bu. Sown 3,500. Good reason for selling. Price, \$11,000. Address Lock Box 147, Bryan, O.

FOR SALE 20,000. Bushel Cap. Elevator, complete with machinery and additional warehouse. Sell Coal, Flour and Feed. Doing good business. Address Coal, Box 8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

MINNESOTA ELEVATOR for sale—25,000-bu. Capacity. On the M. St. L. R. R. An A. 1 proposition; selling on account of draft. For particulars, address Minn., Box 9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

Central Ill. location. Grain, coal, lumber, building material and implement business. Elevator building cribbed; oat storage, concrete tanks. Capacity 65,000 bus. Gas-kerosene power; modern equipment, yearly shipments 250,000 bus. Address Center, Box 7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

MODERN 40,000 bushel elevator, handles 150,000 bushels' grain annually, sells 1200 tons coal, also feed and seed trade. Best location in town; well equipped and up to date; electric power. A bargain at \$8,000.00. In best part of Southwest Minnesota. Address Fund, Box 6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

MICHIGAN Grain and Bean Elevator and Hay Business. Splendid territory in Michigan. Net profits \$8,000 to \$10,000 annually. Will consider active partner to run elevator, or will sell on terms, or trade for farm. My other activities force me to offer you this wonderful opportunity. Proposition will bear closest inspection and investigation. Goodells Elevator Co., Goodells, Michigan.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE Feed, Coal and Elevator Business. Write Gibbs Lumber & Coal Company, Gibbs, Mo.

A BARGAIN—30-bbl. Capacity flour mill, with corn mill, saw mill and small farm. Write G. C. Stone, Hurt, Va.

IF sold by November 22, \$4,500 will buy a \$7,000 Elevator, Flour and Coal Business on my land at this place. C. E. Jenkins, Marietta, Minn.

FOR SALE—Crowder Light and Power Co., comprising Electric Light Plant and Corn Mill. Clears \$200.00 per month. Price, \$10,000. Terms, 1/2 cash; balance on time; 8% interest. If you mean business, address Crowder Light & Power Co., Crowder, Okla.

ELEVATORS WANTED.

WANT to buy four or five elevators in Western Iowa in good corn and oats territory. Address Box 546, Geneva, Neb.

MILLS FOR SALE

FLOUR MILL for sale or trade. 90-bbl. capacity, in best So. Oregon town. Price reasonable. Badley Co., 404 Northwest Bank Bldg., Portland, Ore.

FOR SALE—25-bbl. flour mill, buckwheat and feed mill. Good location. All kinds of grain can be had at door. Bargain for quick sale. Address J. H. Best, Blanchard, Pa.

TEXAS GRIST MILL for sale. Doing good business in fine location. Other activities take up too much of my time. Will furnish list of machinery and price on request. Albert Pietsch, Calvert, Tex.

MILL & ELEVATOR FOR SALE.

A 24-bbl. midget marvel mill, 10,000 bu. capacity elevator, large warehouse, 15hp. Fairbanks Morse engine, large scale and small one, all modern improvements. Built in 1914. Right in the heart of wheat country. Plant is 21 miles off Railroad, but for the right parties putting on a truck it is a great opportunity for a milling and elevator proposition. Property is priced to sell. Melville Milling Co., W. H. Donald, Pres., Melville, Mont.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

JOHN A. RICE, exclusive elevator broker, Frankfort, Indiana.

ELEVATOR BUYERS SAVE TIME AND MONEY BY WRITING ME WHAT YOU WANT. I HAVE IT OR WILL GET IT. NAT CLAYBAUGH, elevator broker, Frankfort, Ind.

JAMES M. MAGUIRE — elevator broker, 6454 Minerva Ave., Chicago.

Have for sale a fine selection of elevators in Illinois, worth the money. Can use a few more if priced right. Always glad to hear from prospective buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—500 cars Walnut Logs. Batesville Lumber & Veneer Co., Lawrenceburg, Indiana.

WET CORN DRIED.

EXCELLENT facilities for drying Moist Corn. Located on the New York Central Railroad; also Erie Canal. Apply, Geo. J. Meyer Malting Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

SECOND-HAND BAGS AND BURLAP.

BURLAP BAGS OF EVERY KIND FOR SALE; new or second-hand, plain or printed with your brand; Seamless Cotton Grain Bags; Sample Bags; Burlap, Cotton Sheet-ing, or Paper for Car Lining, etc. Wanted: second-hand bags, best prices paid.

WM. ROSS & CO., 409 N. Peoria St., Chicago

If one of your employes is "shirk-ing" get hard-hearted and insert an ad in the "Help-Wanted" columns of the Journal.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Management of Michigan Elevator. 20 yrs. experience. Address Ulm, Box 9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WISH to represent cash grain house in Chicago. Long experience. Member Brd. of Tde. Very best references. Telegram, Box 9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chgo.

POSITION WANTED as Manager, or second man with an Iowa Grain firm. Wide experience. Best references. Address Bell, Box 9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WANTED—Position as mgr. country elevator by capable, energetic married man. 30 yrs. old; 8 yrs. exp. in operating country elevators. Can keep house in good order. A-1 ref. Address Throw, Box 4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WANTED by JAN. 1st: Man with 20 yrs. experience in Grain business, who has also handled stock & other side lines, wants to make a change. Will consider either Farmers' or Private Co., or will travel. Address, Sub., Box 8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WANTED—Position with good grain firm; have had 3 yrs. experience, and am thoroughly competent. Married, 27 years old, of good habits, and not afraid to work. Can speak Holland and German languages. Address Land, Box 9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED As line manager by middle aged man with a life time's experience, employed at present as line manager, but desire change. Good reference. Want permanent position with good grain or milling company. Address Geo., Box 8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED—As manager by young grain man with 6 yrs. experience in implements, grain and coal. Will consider Farmers or Line Co. Also would consider investing and taking interest in business. Good references. Address Steady, Box 9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WANTED—Position as Grain Accountant and office manager. Thoroughly experienced and of executive ability where not curtailed. Want only place where hard work and ability will be recognized and rewarded. Married, 36 yrs. of age. Well educated, and of sober, clean habits. American-English. What can you offer me? Address M, Box 9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Position as manager by experienced man not subject to the draft for some time. 24 yrs. of age, married. Best of references. Address Lock, Box 9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WANTED AT ONCE—Management with some good substantial Grain or Live Stock Firm. 19 yrs. experience. Want permanent position, but will come on trial. Family man. E. P. Lowe, Haddam, Kas.

YOUNG MAN, 21 years of age, with 5 years experience in selling Hay, Grain and feed, also clerical work, wants position with country elevator or concern. Best references. Address L, Box 9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED—As assistant to manager, or foreman of elevator. Nearly 6 years experience as foreman, and 6 mos. as clerk in small country Ry. station. Former employers references. Young, single man, steady & sober habits. Open for position December 10th, 1917. Box 123, Dixon, Iowa.

SITUATION Wanted change for personal reasons. Real live-wire as Mngr. of one or more elevators; 28 yrs. old; married. 10 yrs. experience; 4 yrs. successful managing largest grain shipping point in N. W. Ohio. Very best ref. from former and present employers. Address Personal, Box 8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED—By man who has been engaged as manager and partner in handling general merchandise, farm implements, hay, feed and grain 4 yrs. Will be in position to consider employment or investment January, 1918. Looking for sound proposition with greater possibilities. Address D, Box 9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—In established grain and bean business in Colorado. Must be man of ability and good standing. Address Cooper, Box 9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—Man with capital to handle new wheat crop. \$250,000 business last year. Handle coal, implements, feed and flour in town of 1,500. Address Free, Box 1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED in a 25-bbl. American Marvel Mill, who can act as manager, and understands milling. Mill in good wheat and dairy country. On railroad. For further particulars, address R. B. Box 8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Good elevator man. Must furnish best refs. Write us or call. De Long Bros., Sadorus, Ill.

WANT competent, experienced man to handle correspondence, developing business; also claim correspondence. Good position to right man. Address Strong Trading Co., Wichita, Kas.

WANTED—A man for Central Indiana elevator. One man house. One about thirty-five years old who can run elevator and keep simple set of books. No boozier. Address C, Box 5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Practical construction man on Grain Elevator, to work for contractor in Illinois. Must be reliable, and show clear record. Must understand plans. Young or middle-aged man preferred. Good wages, or partnership. Give full particulars in first letter, and unless fully qualified, don't answer. Address New, Box 9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS of flour and mill feeds in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop, Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats, in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ohio.

SCREENINGS WANTED

WANT TO BUY Grain and Seed Screenings of all qualities; send samples for bids. The Moses Rothschild Co., Chicago, Ill.

MILL SCREENINGS.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR WHEAT SCREENINGS, AND GENERAL MILL FEEDSTUFFS; ALSO ACORNS AND WILD NUTS. SMALL OR LARGE LOTS. GIVE QUANTITY, SPOT CASH PRICES.

HENRY G. HILLIER,
BENTON HARBOR, MICH.

GRAIN TESTER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Hess moisture grain tester. For price, address Nutriline Milling Company, Ltd., Crowley, Louisiana.

ARE YOU looking for a position in any branch of the grain business? If you are send us your name, address, nationality, languages spoken, experiences, salary expected, references, in fact any information that will help an employer to form an idea of your ability to serve him. We will keep this information on file and from time to time place you in touch with elevator owners who seek competent help. This service will be absolutely free, placing you under no obligation whatever. Write today and get in line for a good position. Address—The Want Ad Man, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Do you want the name and address of the man who should be working for you? Try an ad in the "Help Wanted" columns of the Journal.

SCALES REPAIRED AND SOLD

50 wagon scales, capacity from 4 to 15 ton. Any size platform in following makes; Fairbanks, Howe, Buffalo, Standard and Columbia. Each scale that leaves our factory is thoroughly overhauled and tested and guaranteed to be correct. We furnish competent men for outside work.

COLUMBIA SCALE CO.
1009 West Ohio Street Chicago, Ill.

A Trial Order

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

305 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month for one year just to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions and experiences of other grain dealers. Enclosed please find One Dollar Fifty-five Cents.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

.....bus.

State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Tolls.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—10 oil engines, 20 grain cleaners, 50 grinders, 100 roller mills, pulleys, hangers. Half price, like new: A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

I WILL sell the machinery of a 25-bbl. cap. flour mill, which I recently purchased, as I only want to take care of feed business. If interested, write E., Box 8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

ONE No. 1 Joliet shuck sheller, mounted ready to work; has shelled less than 4,000 bu. corn. Will take \$225.00, and load it on car at this place. Reason, selling, am closing out my farm machinery. P. H. Robinson, Harrold, Tex., care Robinson Grain Co.

BARGAINS AND QUICK SHIPMENTS.

Fine rebuilt Ball Bearing attrition mills, all sizes, 100 gal. Molasses heating kettle, 22 hp. vertical steam boiler, complete with injector and 50 ft. smoke stack. 9x18 corn cracker with magnetic separator. Also oat crusher, 6x12 corn cracker. 500 bu. Fairbanks Hopper scale. Several Westinghouse D. C. motors.

Any amount of other mill and elevator machinery. Complete equipments scientifically arranged for modern flour and Cereal Mills, molasses stock and poultry feed plants. Plans and flow sheets. Write today.

George J. Noth, Manager.
No. 9 So. Clinton St. Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY AT BARGAIN PRICES.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1—No. 174 "Barnard & Leas" double side shake milling separator with sieve cleaners, capacity 80 bu. per hr., brand new..... | \$225.00 |
| 1—No. 177 "Barnard & Leas" double side shake milling separator, capacity 250 bu. per hr., brand new | 350.00 |
| 1—No. 204 "Eureka" counterbalanced milling separator, capacity 450 bu. per hr., rebuilt..... | 300.00 |
| 1—No. 198 "Eureka" milling separator capacity 60 bu. per hr., rebuilt | 120.00 |
| 1—No. 197 "Eureka" milling separator capacity 45 bu. per hr., rebuilt | 105.00 |
| 1—No. 4 "Invincible" milling separator capacity 80 bu. per hr., rebuilt | 120.00 |
| 1—40 bu. "Buffalo" Hopper Scale, rebuilt | 50.00 |
| 1—100 bu. "Fairbanks" Hopper Scale, rebuilt | 75.00 |
| 1—200 bu. "Fairbanks" Hopper Scale, rebuilt | 85.00 |

Beltings, pulleys, hangers, shafting, buckets, bolts, separators, boots, etc. Everything for flour mills, feed mills and grain elevators. We ship to responsible parties on 30 days' time. Write today for our complete bargain list.

Est. 1872 B. F. GUMP CO. Inc. 1901
431-437 S. Clinton St. Chicago.

WRITE FOR LIST OF

\$50,000 stock of new and used Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers and every description of Power Transmission Machinery.

LEATHER, RUBBER and CANVAS

BELTING
TEUSCHER & SON
MACHINERY SUPPLY CO.
527 N. 2nd St. St. Louis, Mo.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One Eureka Howe Oat Clipper, size 36. In good working order; ready for shipment. Chemical Carbon Refining Co., 9421 Commercial Ave., So. Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Corn sheller and cleaner; 1 stand of rolls; 1 grain sprouting machine; elevator leg shaftings, conveyors and alfalfa molasses mixer. Wm. Rosted, 559 Surf, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—12 Clipper Bean Pickers, foot-tread, large galvanized hoppers, \$6.50 each.

11 Foot-tread Bean Pickers, with small hoppers, \$6.00 each.

1 Gibbs Belt Picker, practically new, \$150.
1 Gibbs Belt Picker, reasonably good condition, \$100. Bad Axe Grain Co., Bad Axe, Mich.

FOR SALE—One No. 6 Multivan Fan, single inlet, up discharge, rated capacity 61,700 C. F. M. at 1 1/4" static. The Fan was in use only a few months, gave perfect satisfaction, but we required larger capacity. It is in perfect condition, can be shipped immediately. Further information upon request. Price \$400, f. o. b. cars Chicago. The Moses Rothschild Co., Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago.

NEW AND PRACTICALLY NEW.

Belting.
Transmission Equipment.
Gas & Gasoline Engines.
Electric Motors, etc.

Send us your inquiries.

Wayne Machinery Co.,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

FOR SALE—All the Flour Milling Machinery of the Marytown Roller Mills, 75-bbl. Cap., 12 hrs. long system, consisting of the following: 5 Set (10 pr.) W. D. Grays Pat. Noiseless Roller Mills, Style A. 1 Monitor dustless Separator. 1 Iron Prince wheat cleaner. 2 Geo. D. Smith No. 2 Middling Purifiers. 2 E. F. Allis No. 3 Bolters. 1 No. 7 Cyclone Dust Collector. 2 Reliance Flour Dressing Machinery. 1—75 H.P. Corliss Steam Engine. Also all the Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, Hangers, complete set of Elevators, etc. For further information, write Mr. A. Roegner, Marytown, Wis., R. F. D. No. 40, Calvary.

MACHINES WANTED.

WANTED—Grain Cleaning, corn cracking and corn meal machinery. Also mixer, 800 lbs. Cap. or over. Steel conveyor and 20 ft. elevator. Hopper grinder and metal section fans. Sanitarium Food Corporation, Benton Harbor, Mich.

ENGINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 100 H.P. Slide Valve Steam Engine. Chemical Carbon Refining Co., 9421 Commercial Ave., So. Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE 1-15Hp. Otto Gasoline engine, equipped with magneto. Reasonable. B. C. Godfrey & Sons, Elkhart, Ind.

WILL EXCHANGE—25 H.P. Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine, for truck or auto. Address Williams & Co., Sanders, Ky.

FOR SALE One 10 H. P. Fuller and Johnson Gasoline Engine. First-class condition. Price, \$175.00. Foster Bros., Tomahawk, Wis.

FOR SALE—One twenty horse power "Muncie" oil engine, run less than thirty days, guaranteed to be as good as new. For full particulars, address Southwestern Engineering Company, Springfield, Mo.

ONE Hamilton Corliss Engine, 110 H.P., size 14x36, with 11 ft. 7"x21" Fly Wheel. In first class condition.

Steam Pumps manufactured by the Platt Iron Works, as follows:

One, 10x8x12, Self regulating.
One, 9x6x10.
One, 6x4x6.
Omaha Roller Mills Co., Omaha, Nebr.

ENGINES FOR SALE.

ENGINES for MILLS, ELEVATORS, FACTORIES and Farms; for AUTOS, TRUCKS, BOATS, ICE SLEDS and HYDROPLANES. Largest dealers in engines for every purpose from 1 to 100 HP. State your power needs and let us quote. Badger Motor Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

STEAM ENGINES—BOILERS.

ONE—125 H.P. horizontal tubular boiler, for sale. In good condition. Bargain. Cockley Milling Co., Lexington, O.

FOR SALE Boilers 35-45 & 90 H.P. Engines 20-50-60 & 150 H.P. Gas Engines 6-10-15 & 25 H.P. Heaters, Pumps, Stacks. Casey Boiler Wks., Springfield, O.

FOR SALE—One 40-50 H.P. Atlas Steam Engine, in first class condition. One 20-25 H.P. York Steam Engine, new. One 5 H.P. General Electric Motor, 500 volts, 1,800 R.P.M., direct current. American Supply & Machinery Co., Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE An 18 H.P. horizontal automatic, center crank, Clark Steam Engine, run thirty days; in good shape. Pulleys 7/30"; 10/30". Former price, \$185.00. Present cash price, \$90.00 f. o. b. Brothers, Ill. Address John Fritz, Oakwood, Ill.

FOR SALE—250 H. P. Erie City vertical water tube boiler and 200 H. P. Buckeye engine; both in first class condition; they have been used only a few years and have never been overloaded; must be seen to be appreciated. Cutsinger & Thompson, Shelbyville, Ind.

GRAIN WANTED.

BUCKWHEAT GRAIN WANTED.
Griggs Bros., King's Creek, Urbana, R. D., Ohio.

WANTED—Prices f. o. b. or delivered on white shelled corn, heavy ear corn, prairie or Johnson grass hay, cornshucks. F. A. Silvey, San Antonio, Texas.

WE are in the market for several cars new corn, for November and December shipment. What have you to offer? Write or wire us. The Horn Bros. Co., Monroeville, O.

HAY & OATS WANTED—Especially Timothy. Our Government Contracts require Large Quantities. Quote f. o. b. your track, or Delivered. We can secure Empties for you. Webster Co., San Antonio, Texas.

HAY CORN AND OATS WANTED

Want several hundred cars Alfalfa, Timothy, Sorghum, Oat Straw and Prairie Hay. Also want Oats and Ear Corn. What have you to sell? Name best prices.

B. E. MILLER, CARLTON, TEXAS

IF YOU WANT

regular country shippers
to become familiar with
your firm name, place
your "ad" here :: ::

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

SEEDS WANTED.

WE WISH TO BUY Red, Alsike and Bastard Clovers, Timothy, Cocksfoot, Meadow fescue. John Lytle & Sons, Ltd., Belfast, Ireland.

WANTED To buy carload Marquis Spring Seed Wheat. Always in the market for Choice Red Clover, Timothy and Soy Beans. Send Samples and Prices. E. F. VERRY & SONS, ARMINGTON, ILL.

WE BUY AND SELL

Wheat Screenings, Cane Seed, Salvage Wheat, Kaffir Corn. Write or wire for prices.
HENRY LICHTIG & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

HAY WANTED.

WANTED Alfalfa, prairie, Timothy Hay, Snap Corn, Oats and Mill feeds. Will buy in large or small quantities from any place. Lewis & Knight, Dallas, Texas.

POP CORN FOR SALE.

FOR SALE About 25 bu. Pop Corn. 6c per lb. Winfield Elevator & Supply Co., Winfield, Iowa.

WINTER VETCH

NEW CROP MICHIGAN GROWN
YOUNG-RANDOLPH SEED CO., Owosso Mich

THE STANFORD SEED CO.
BUFFALO TIMOTHY — CLOVER — ALSIKE — ALFALFA — GRASSES N. Y.
Buyers and Sellers—Car Lots—

WHITNEY-ECKSTEIN SEED CO.
Wholesale Seed Merchants
BUFFALO, N. Y.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

LOUISVILLE SEED COMPANY
INCORPORATED
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Headquarters for
RED TOP AND ORCHARD GRASS
BUYERS AND SELLERS
OF ALL VARIETIES FIELD SEEDS

OTTO SCHWILL & CO.
Memphis, Tenn.
GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS
Also Onion Sets, Poultry Food, Bee Supplies

FOR SALE

GENUINE
MAMMOTH CLOVER

CRAWFORDSVILLE SEED CO.
Crawfordsville, Ind.

WOOD, STUBBS & CO.
(Inc.)
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Ky. Blue — Orchard — Red Top
BUY AND SELL
Also full line Garden Seeds

RUSSELL SEED CO.
Carlot Shippers All Southern Seeds
We buy Clovers, Rye, Barley, Wheat
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company
Crawfordsville, Indiana
Buyers and Sellers
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

H. W. DOUGHTEN, 59 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK CITY
Importers, Exporters and Jobbers
Grass and Field Seeds
We are Buyers of NEW CROP ALSIKE and Sellers of D. E. RAPE

MINNEAPOLIS SEED CO.
DISTRIBUTORS



BRAND
FIELD SEEDS
TIMOTHY and MILLET Our Specialties

Directory Grass Seed Trade

ATCHISON, KANS.

Manglesdorf Bros. & Co., The, wholesale seeds.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Scarlett & Co., Wm. G., whse. seed merchants.

BELFAST, IRELAND.

Lytle & Sons, Ltd., John, Per. & Ital. Ryegrasses.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dickinson Co., The Albert, seeds.

Illinois Seed Co., The, grass and field seeds.

Johnson, J. Oliver, seed merchant.

CLAREMORE, OKLA.

The O'Bannon Co., grass seed dealers.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

Crawfordsville Seed Co., seed merchants.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

Small & Co., W. H., seeds, grain and hay.

GIBSON CITY, ILL.

Noble Bros., whlse. seed merchants.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Southern Seed Co., field and garden seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Missouri Seed Co., who. exp. and imp.

Peppard Seed Co., J. G., wholesale seeds.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., wholesale seeds.

LAWRENCE, KANS.

Busch Seed Co., W. J., seeds and grain.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., clover & grasses.

Wood, Stubbs & Co., grass & garden seeds.

MACON, GA.

Georgia Seed Co., field and garden seeds.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Schwill & Co., O., garden and field seeds.

Russell Seed Co., all southern seeds.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

L. Teweles Seed Co., field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Dickinson Co., The Albert, seeds.

Minneapolis Seed Co., seed merchants.

Northrup, King & Co., wholesale seeds.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Doughten, Inc., H. W., grass & field seeds.

Radwaner, I. L., field & grass seeds, exp. impts.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Philadelphia Seed Co., Inc., The, whse. field sds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

J. Goldsmith & Co., grass seeds, peas, grain.

Schisler, F. & G. S. Co., A. W., seed merchants.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Crumbaugh-Kuehn Co., alsike, timothy, alfalfa.

Hirsch, Henry, clover, alsike, timothy, alfalfa.

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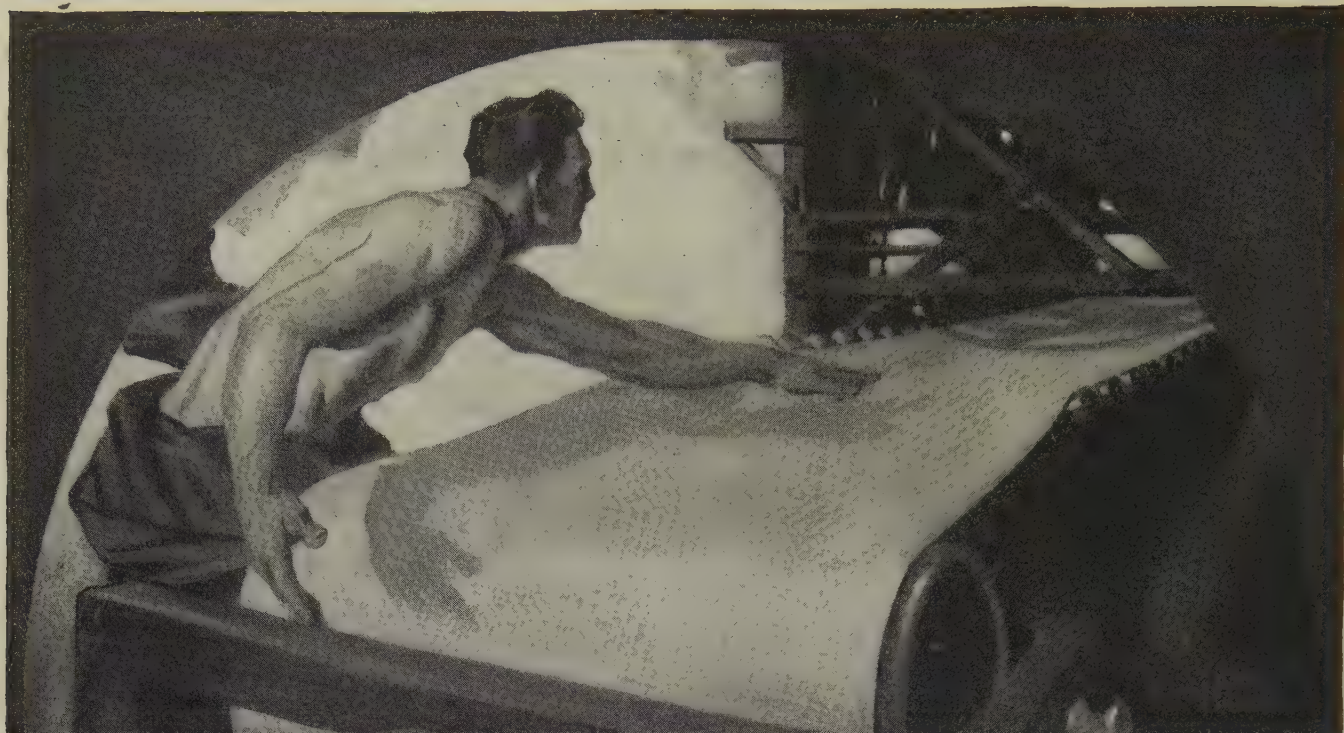
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The Albert Dickinson Co.

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Minneapolis

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These Conveyor Belts Unbar the Market

Many good products are barred from wide and profitable fields by the high cost of transporting material from stage to stage in production.

Too much of the pay-roll is devoted to wearing out hand-trucks and wheelbarrows.

Too little of the initial investment is devoted to such saving and cost-cutting equipment as conveyor belts.

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Within the last four months the demand for all grades of Goodyear-made Conveyor Belts exceeded our ability to supply them until we recently installed a new production unit.

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The cover is tough and thick enough to withstand the abrasion and wear of the

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The carcass is of especially-woven duck, giving maximum strength per unit of weight. Cover and carcass last equally long.

If this were not the case, the belt would not be an economical one. After one part of a conveyor belt is worn out the remaining part cannot continue in service.

But in the Goodyear-made balanced belts the two are accurately proportioned.

In consequence their cost carries no burden of expense for quantity and quality of material that will prove unusable and of no avail.

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Goodyear-made Belts may cost slightly more than inferior belts, but for every dollar they return longer, more continuous, more economical service.

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

[Incorporated]

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THE ADVERTISING

value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in its columns tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms or for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS

on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES

for grain trade information not found in the Journal are always welcome. Address "Asked - Answered" department. The service is free.

Entered at the Chicago, Ill., Post Office as Second-Class Matter, Aug. 5, 1898.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 10, 1917

THE PRICE to the producer for wheat and coal has been materially reduced, but sad to relate, the consumers have not yet discovered a reduction in retail prices.

PRINTING the names of your trade cipher codes on all letterheads and shipping notices facilitates your customers and prospective patrons getting into telegraphic communication with you.

NO GRAIN DEALER will admit that the Food Administration has effected any economies in the marketing of wheat, yet some lazy minded individuals are turning to the government for the solution and remedying of every question of trade or business which seems to present any real problems. Why politicians, who as a rule have been business failures, should succeed when clothed with governmental authority, is not clear, but weaklings, unaccustomed to doing real work, always turn to the Government to do it. There seems no good reason why the grain trade, with all its experience and knowledge of the grain business, should not be able to solve the problems of marketing the country's corn crop without consulting the Food Administration.

THE ACTIVITIES of the man in Arkansas, who "needs an advance until he can hear from his firm," as reported elsewhere in this issue, recall similar sharpers who have preyed upon the good nature of business men. Dealers should resolve never to give money to one representing himself as a traveling solicitor, even tho the firm whose name he uses be well-known, unless the individual himself is known to the dealer. Even then the traveler can get his advance by telegraph if the need be imperative.

THE ADVANCING of capital without limitation by the receivers of the Northwest has long led to so many abuses and bad practices among country shippers, they should welcome the discontinuance of free credit and petition for the stopping of free money to country elevator operators for all time to come. Receivers who have suffered heavy losses thru making unsecured loans to country elevator operators will also welcome the day when competition does not force the free extension of credit. Grain shippers should depend on their local bank for financial accommodations and pay for the service.

AN OHIO elevator owner, whose elevator burned recently, writes that it cost him \$8,500 eight years ago, but it would cost at least \$11,000 now and what is more it will take a lot of time, labor and patience to get the materials together to build a house. In the meantime he will be out of business, because he did not prevent the fire. Caution and ample fire protection are more necessary to those who desire to continue in business today than ever before. Eliminate every fire hazard possible; insure fully in a strong mutual and keep strangers out of the elevator.

FROSTED CORN in the northern portion of the corn belt, the frosted area extending as far south this year as the Ohio river, now holds the center of the stage. Indiana dealers and growers have taken the disposition up with the Food Administration at Washington and an effort is being made to secure permission to start the distilleries. Indiana has 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 bus. of soft corn. The percentage of soft corn thruout the northern corn belt is very large. It is thought the corn can be secured by distillers at prices which will enable them to compete for business with those now manufacturing alcohol for the powder companies from black strap molasses. At a recent meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Assn, Dr. Duvel, of the Grain Standardization office, urged the dealers to co-operate with the farmers and suggested that the soft corn be stored in cribs not over six feet wide and preferably not more than four feet wide. If put into wide cribs he was sure much of the corn, some of which is too green to be shelled, would spoil in a few days.

THE FOOD Control Law provides, in part, that the work which is undertaken in carrying it out shall be so "co-ordinated" as to prevent a duplication of effort and expense. The three groups of government investigators who have been studying the grain and milling trades at Minneapolis may not have been sent out under authority of the Food Control Law, but the separate investigations appear to involve a *triplication* of effort and expense which might easily have been avoided. But then the law says "duplication" and makes no reference to "triplication," so perhaps it is all right.

A FLAGSTAFF, consisting of a 10-foot gas pipe placed on the top of an elevator, is said to have given rise to a fear upon the part of a South Dakota insurance inspector that another plant might go the lightning route, and to have brought forth an order for the immediate substitution of a wooden pole. A metal flagstaff surmounting an elevator, and without adequate metallic connection with the ground, makes a combination which no self-respecting electric current can pass by. The elevator man's only hope lies in the possibility that the lightning will, in some manner, fail to receive the invitation, but that hope is even slimmer than the flagstaff itself.

DEMOCRACY will survive the ordeal thru which it is now going because it deserves to survive and because those who believe in it are willing to make the sacrifices necessary to preserve it. And democracy itself will emerge from the conflict a cleaner, purer, greater institution. The grain trade, together with the whole business structure of the nation, will likewise successfully weather the storm, and when the sunlight of peace dispels the clouds which now overhang the world, business will be the better because of the fight. This, too, will be so because business deserves to live. In the process of betterment, autocracy will be thrown overboard; business will be purged of its weaker elements and of its inefficient practices; and the things which go will be those which do not serve a worthy purpose. The lesson which these truths bring to the individual business man is that his unit of the structure must be made useful in its every fiber if it is to continue to exist, and the wise man is even now bringing his business to the highest plane of individual efficiency in preparation for the change which he knows to be in store. In doing so he is rendering himself, his business, his trade, and his nation a valuable service; for not only is it true that national efficiency will win the war, but also is it equally true that national efficiency is but the combined efficiency of the citizens of the nation. He whose house needs to be placed in order should begin upon the task at once.

MORE North Dakota elevators have suffered from incendiarism during recent months than those of any other state. This is not due alone to the fact that but one state has as many grain elevators as N. D., but the I Won't Work loafers seem to meet with less interference in North Dakota than elsewhere, so they naturally gravitate to that state and vent their spite on the most prominent building when they get hungry. Hence the grain elevators of that state need more careful guarding.

OPPORTUNITIES for theft of grain from unguarded cars standing in railroad yards will always be taken advantage of by pilferers, as in a recent case at Moose Jaw, Sask., where six men made away with at least 1,100 bushels of wheat from cars on the C. P. R. tracks, as reported elsewhere in this number of the Journal. The men have been apprehended, but the shippers are not likely to be paid for the wheat stolen while in the charge of the railroad company, which is responsible for property entrusted to its care. The carrier that fails to provide adequate watchman service day and night should be required to pay for the grain stolen.

SOUTH DAKOTA dealers who have been taking a greater number of pounds per bushel in their purchases from farmers than the state law prescribes may find themselves in trouble with the state market commission if their disobedience to the law is disclosed by the investigation which is now under way, as related in the news columns of this issue of the Journal. If a legal standard of bushel weights has been fixed in any state every dealer should use those standards or else buy by the pound. If they are not satisfactory a protest to the legislature may bring about a change, but violation of the law will probably result in a fine or jail sentence.

The Elevator Regulations.

The Nov. 1 proclamation by the President, published elsewhere in this number of the Journal, ends the long period of suspense that has hung over the grain trade like a cloud ever since the Lever food control act was introduced in Congress last spring.

With a feeling of relief interior dealers in corn, oats, rye and barley will read that they are to be practically unregulated, except as to the making of reports and applying for license. They may store for as long a time as they wish and sell in any market when they get ready to do so and at any price obtainable, so long as the profit on the particular sale is not excessive.

True, they can not contract for more than 60 days in advance, but dealers who have always sold on consignment do not feel that the privilege of selling in advance is worth anything to them; and as to contracting with the grower more than 60 days in advance, that has spelled bankruptcy for too many dealers.

True Blue Courage, Net.

* 'Twixt optimist and pessimist

The difference is droll,

The optimist sees the doughnut,

The pessimist sees the hole.

It is not difficult at this time for the grain man to sit down and by thinking it over to develop a severe case of self-pity. New and unusual regulations are being imposed; business conditions are uncertain and perplexing, taxes are being multiplied, prices and profits are predetermined, and, thus between the ills of which he is assured and others which he fears may come upon him, the grain man easily may become "of all men the most miserable," at least in his own estimation.

Now, if ever, the world needs every atom of true courage that can be mustered into service. The great call is for men with faith in themselves and their individual, personal enterprises. The need for these is fully as great as is the need for men for the trenches.

Fretting and fuming over rules and regulations imposed, wasting time decrying changes, frittering away energy in unavailing protests—happily for the welfare of the grain trade—never have been the chief or sole occupation of its members, for they know grains are essential to human life and its manifold activities; and grain dealers are essential to their prompt and economical concentration and distribution. Appreciating these facts in part, at least, the government has not and will not impose conditions of a nature to wreck the industry.

The grain man is going through the adjusting process as, also, is the industry itself. Success now and in the future calls for greater concentration, greater effort, perhaps, and most assuredly broader knowledge of current affairs, closer study of business opportunities and some measure of appreciation of future possibilities.

Much of the old knowledge, many of the old customs, most of the worn trails must be abandoned. Pioneer work must be undertaken to meet and to adjust the business to existing conditions and governmental regulations.

Today the grain man needs every scrap of information it is possible for him to secure. Every possible source of information should be open to him at all times. This, for example, is the day when your trade journal is worth more to you than ever before, for with it you more readily can meet the demands now imposed on you.

This nation has the courage of its convictions. It will go ahead and work out the vast enterprises it has undertaken, and patriotic men of the grain trade are doing and will continue to do their part.

It requires courage of the true blue sort for a grain dealer, in the face of existing conditions, to order and install

costly machinery of improved design for taking care of his grains and preparing them for market. That is the type of co-operation the nation is demanding and that is the kind which the successful grain men of today and tomorrow are giving.

Grain men have given royally of their time, their best thought and their money to advance national interests. Also, they are giving their loyal efforts to the betterment of their own business, in so far as betterment is possible under the harassing conditions now existing.

Careful There; It's Hot!

The corn crop of the present year establishes a record as to the number of bushels produced; and it very closely approximates a record for low quality. Thousands of acres of corn did not mature properly, much of it being but little past the roasting ear stage when cold weather stopped further development. In the corn producing territory north of the Ohio river and westward the grain is so soft that much of it will not stand storage. Shellers' reports tell of kernels that are crushed in shelling; haulers complain of the dampness of their feet; the "Grain Movement" columns of this issue of the Journal report the receipt at Peoria of a car which showed over 49% moisture when tested; and in "Asked-Answered" a correspondent writes of a shipment that was rotten and worthless after only two weeks in transit.

The situation is serious, and so far as the grain dealer is concerned the outstanding feature is the fact that *soft corn cannot be safely stored even for a short time*. When cold weather comes the water in the corn will freeze, and so long as it can be kept cold enough to prevent thawing it may be handled like any other ice, but any attempt to put it into bins or cars which raise the temperature above the freezing point will bring grief in its train. Freezing will not dry the corn, and within a few days after the corn thaws it will start to heat. Every grain handler knows what that means, and he knows that hot corn means lost money.

The moisture tester should be treated by every corn handler as his guide in handling this crop and he who is without a drier as a part of his elevator equipment should religiously abstain from burdening his bank account with corn too wet to stand storage. The dealer who has a drier can safely accept corn which he can bring within the limit of safety, provided he dries it immediately. No dealer, whatever may be his equipment, can afford to experiment with corn that is almost half water. If high moisture corn cannot be dried at once, or if the dealer is not assured that his shipment will reach its destination before heating can begin, self-preservation de-

mands that it be given a wide berth. Feed it to the hogs or advise farmers to do so.

It is the dealer's duty to render every service within his power in handling the immense crop, but duty does not require him to take foolhardy risks. The men in the trenches are not permitted to do that.

Use the moisture tester and the drier, and remember that it is a hot article that is being dealt with. The burned child avoids the fire. Don't be a burned grain dealer!

Prepare for the Coming Crop.

More acres in North America will be planted to grain next year than ever before. In the spring wheat sections farmers have been plowing night and day for some time with tractors and reports from Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana and Oregon are to the effect that more acres have been prepared than ever before, and the farmers have many fields well worked in preparation for spring planting. Reports from the winter wheat sections indicate an increase of at least two million acres over the large acreage seeded in 1916.

A big acreage was under cultivation this year, but next year will exceed it by large figures, so that the railroads will need to make large additions to their rolling stock, if they are to handle the crop. They will not only want box cars and ample motive power, but many new terminal freight houses for handling bulk grain expeditiously. For months all the railroads seem to have centralized most of their efforts on getting most liberal advances in freight rates. If freight cars are tied up for warehouse purposes, because of the lack of sufficient elevator room at terminal and transfer points, advanced freight rates will do them no good. If they will provide ample elevator capacity, cars can then be used for transportation purposes solely.

Elevator men of the producing sections will also need to plan their needed improvements early, as the spring rush of freight, taken in conjunction with the shipping of war munitions, will greatly delay the delivery of all commodities. It does not seem probable that North America will have a third partial failure of its wheat crop, so that with the large acreage already planted to wheat and that assured for the other grains, grain dealers everywhere will be working to full capacity to handle the 1918 crops.

THE WOODEN PULLEY has received another body blow, because of its being a dangerous fire hazard. The state Fire Marshal of Iowa has ordered all wooden pulleys on line shafts of grain elevators removed.

Discarded Equipment.

Discarded equipment frequently is in excellent condition. It is taken out to make room for new appliances of greater capacity, or gives place to improved devices better suited to the owner's needs.

In and around many of the elevators of the country is an accumulation of equipment which should and very profitably could be put to work by some one provided, of course, that some one had knowledge of its condition, capacity, price, etc.

All metal goods are very high in price and exceedingly difficult to obtain. Some of this outgrown equipment now is worth more than originally was paid for it, and the demand is very good.

It would seem the part of wisdom and prudence, therefore, to take advantage of current conditions and clean up about the plant.

Turn old boilers, engines, gas engines, motors, conveyors, shellers, mills, cleaning apparatus, fans and the rest of it into cash and at the same time help out a fellow dealer who cannot secure prompt delivery or who thinks he cannot afford to buy new equipment at present prices.

Internal Revenue Policy.

A measure of comfort can be derived from the cleancut statements of Daniel C. Roper, commissioner of internal revenue, in a recent speech at Philadelphia. Outlining the policy of his department Commissioner Roper said it was the intention "to collect from every citizen the full amount which Congress has determined to be his just contribution to the nation's need with the least possible inconvenience to the citizen and the least possible disturbance to business and industry."

In evidence of the tremendous expansion necessary to handle returns he said the department estimated there would be reports from 6,350,000 concerns and individuals in 1918 against returns from 780,000 for 1917. In recruiting its ranks to full "war revenue collecting strength," the department is seeking the aid of men trained in business administration and accounting lines.

Already steps have been taken to bring tax gathering machinery into closer touch with the best unofficial thought and with the public generally. This will be accomplished by the appointment of business men as advisors to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and by the creation of an office in the bureau to be designated as supervisor of business co-operation.

Other measures of preparation have been adopted. Announcement was made October 24 that appointments would be made to assist the commissioner of internal revenue in construing and applying the excess profits provisions of the war revenue act. Men of high standing will be selected and will bring to the aid of the government the viewpoint of the tax payer. Their special work will be to aid in the formulation of the policy and

regulations by which the collectors of the tax will be governed.

Eminent members of the American bar will be given opportunity to serve as legal review advisors, thus assuring the public that problems will not be handled in a narrow, bureaucratic way, but in the light of the broadest and most constructive legal knowledge and experience available.

It is evident that the department, under the policy laid down, will be able to employ that necessary element of practical business sense in administering the law. Expert knowledge and information will be at the command of departmental officials and, through the department, placed at the service of the tax payer.

Reducing the Fire Losses.

The small number of grain elevator fires during recent months proves positively that the number of fires can be reduced, if the elevator owners and operators will simply study the hazards and strive to correct them. Thru the efforts of the fire insurance men who carefully inspected most of the grain handling plants of the country, and pointed out the dangerous hazards, elevator owners and operators have been placed on their guard as never before, with the accompanying result that the fire losses have been greatly reduced.

Then, too, the difficulties encountered by the grain dealers who wished to rebuild have prompted many to increase their vigilance. Not only are all materials used in the building and equipping of grain elevators difficult to obtain, but the price has been advanced to a figure which startles the grain dealer who built an elevator before the war started. Grain dealers who recognize the unusual difficulties to be encountered thru the burning of an elevator, as well as the heavy loss, have taken the initiative in many new and untried methods of detecting and preventing fire. By taking the initiative property owners are making glad the hearts of the insurance men, who long ago were convinced that most of the fires were due to carelessness. The reform is truly most commendable and should lead to the permanent reduction of fire hazards in grain elevators.

The food conservation work of the fire underwriters is inducing elevator men at country and terminal points to eliminate so many fire hazards and to install so much fire extinguishing apparatus and fire resisting construction that it is possible to see much benefit to all owners of grain storehouses thruout the years to come. The pride with which some elevator owners write of their improvements along the lines demanded by fire insurance inspectors gives promise of a permanent interest in the reduction of fire hazards. This general recognition of the possibility of reducing the hazard will be followed by a demand on the part of the property owner for a corresponding reduction in the insurance rate, and this will result in all of the better grain storehouses being insured in the mutual companies which specialize in this class of properties, and give credit where it is due. The small number of fires occurring each month recently among the country elevators gives most encouraging proof of careful inspections, closely followed by desirable improvements.

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

What Is a Chess Sieve?

Grain Dealers Journal: Will someone who knows kindly give a clear description of a chess sieve and tell how to screen chess from wheat?

Who makes screens which will remove chess? We are anxious to take it out of what we buy so our shipments will not be docked at terminals. Any light on separating chess will be greatly appreciated by Minnesota Shipper.

Recovery for Deterioration in Transit?

Grain Dealers Journal: I shipped a car of corn to St. Louis and labeled it "new corn" on the B/L and also marked it rush. It took this car two weeks to arrive and it was starting to rot when it arrived. Have I a chance to collect claim on the car for the delay.—A. C. Dunning, Shelby, Neb.

Ans.: The carrier is liable for damages due to unreasonable delay in transit; but many such claims are rejected, and can be enforced only by suit, in which the shipper must present evidence of the usual time in transit and the sound condition of the corn when loaded. Ten days is too long a time in transit on a shipment for which the carrier has notice that it must be rushed. Before bringing suit it is advisable to collect information on the usual time in transit between the points.

On a car of beans shipped Nov. 19 and delivered Nov. 30, from Marine City to Detroit, Mich., the shipper was given judgment by the Supreme Court of Michigan on account of deterioration, the delay having been unreasonable, 2 to 3 days' time usually being required between those points. This case was reported in the *Grain Dealers Journal* and is found also in 152 N. W. Rep. 88.

Fan for Gravity Loading Spout?

Grain Dealers Journal: At two of our plants the elevator track has been raised about 4 feet since the elevators were built, reducing the fall of our gravity-loading spouts.

Would it be practicable to install a fan with discharge down the loading spout to give more velocity to falling grain and overcome what we have lost in gravity?—Geo. H. White, mgr. H. M. Freeman Grain Co., Schneider, Ind.

Ans.: It seems quite certain that a fan can be installed so as to overcome the difficulty which has been caused by the raising of the track, but to make the installation successful it would be necessary to take into account some principles of engineering with which the average workman is not familiar. To connect a fan so that it will direct a blast of air into the loading spout would be a modification of the idea which is exemplified in the construction of air-blast car loaders, but there is no reason for believing that the fan connection would give as good results as a correctly built loader. Several years ago one man in the Southwest attempted to attach a fan to his loading spout so that it would give added momentum to the grain, but it failed to accomplish the purpose for which it was intended. All such attempts are purely experimental, while the loader has advanced beyond the stage of experiment and is now a proven device.

Licenses for Scoopers?

Grain Dealers Journal: As scoop-shovel shippers of grain have no way to clean the grain and make for waste of foodstuffs it seems they should not be licensed by the government. Does the Food Administration license the scooper?—O. J. King.

Ans.: The proclamations of the President do not specify those who shall not have a license; and every person buying and selling foodstuffs must make application for license, according to H. D. Irwin, second vice pres. of the Food Administration Grain Corporation, who says "All scoop shovel handlers require a license under the President's proclamation of Oct. 8, as it is very important this class of handling should come under proper regulations."

Corn Drying.

Grain Dealers Journal: Are there any fixed rules that serve as a guide in drying corn? Has any rule been worked out that would show what deduction should be made for each per cent of moisture?—P. J. Carton.

Ans.: Tables showing the percentage of loss in weight of grain resulting from drying; the percentage of loss in moisture; and the percentage of moisture content after drying were published by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in Circular No. 32.

How shrinkage affects the price is shown in a table published by the Department of Agriculture as Circular No. 55 of the Bureau of Plant Industry. This table shows the difference in value for each 1 per cent of moisture from 12 to 25 per cent and from 40 cents to \$1 per bushel. It was published in the *Grain Dealers Journal* Apr. 25, 1910, page 560.

Law Permits Handling Wheat by Sample.

Grain Dealers Journal: In your issue of Oct. 25, page 636, you state that "the law permits dealers to handle wheat by sample." Will you kindly advise me where this information comes from, as I can find no other reference to such permission?—Geo. S. Jackson, Second Vice-Pres. Food Administration Grain Corporation, Baltimore, Md.

Ans.: Section 4 of the United States Grain Standards Act, as published in Circular No. 70 of the Dept. of Agriculture, and in the *Grain Dealers Journal* of Aug. 10, 1916, page 220, provides, "That any person may sell, offer for sale, or consign for sale, ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any such grain by sample or by type, or under any name, description or designation, which is not false or misleading, and which name, description or designation does not include in whole or in part the terms of any official grain standard of the United States."

Recovery of Loss on High-Priced Wheat?

Grain Dealers Journal: We are informed that the food control law, published in the *Grain Dealers Journal*, Aug. 10, pages 219 to 222, enables the dealer to recover his loss on wheat that cost us \$2.50 and for which we had to take less than \$2.20.

How do we go about to recover our loss?—Farmers Elevator Co., Loomis, S. D.

Ans.: The reimbursement clause in Sec. 12 of the Act applies only to grain requisitioned by the government. Dealers can not recover from the government on grain sold in the open market. The reimbursement clause applies to forced sales, not to voluntary transactions.

So far the government has not requisitioned foodstuffs, to our knowledge, and so far as the Grain Corporation is concerned Pres. Wilson did not until Oct. 23 sign the authorization to Herbert Hoover to requisition foods.

The suit should be brought in the manner provided by section 24, paragraph 20 and section 145 of the Judicial Code of the United States.

Is Wheat Price Fixed?

Grain Dealers Journal: Please explain whether the price of \$2.20 will change other than by increase of freight rate. Some predict when the bulk of our interior wheat is moved out or ground up the government will advance the price, to induce what few farmers are hogs, to sell their surplus.—Richards Bros. & Co., Hope Sta., O.

Ans.: Pres. Wilson made the price after calling in the Fair Price Com'te for advice; and the same authority that made the price can raise or lower it. See explanation in full on page 640 of the *Journal* for Oct. 25.

Regulation of Bean Buying.

Grain Dealers Journal: We have two potato buyers here, with potato warehouses but no equipment for handling grain, who are buying beans occasionally.

We understand that the Food Administration will not recognize nor license such buyers without proper equipment. We would like to know whether this is so and if there is any way to stop them.—Dighton Grain Co., Dighton, Mich.

Ans.: Buyers of beans are required to have a license. So far the regulations issued do not prescribe the equipment required; and a scoopshoveler will be granted a license to buy and sell.

To Regulate Handling of Corn and Oats Products.

Corn and oats products have been placed by the Food Administration under control of the "corn, cornstarch and oats division" under the general management of Scott F. Evans, of Baltimore, Md.

Regulations governing the handling of corn and oats are being framed. The plan is to have the business carried on by operators licensed by the Administration and in conformity with regulations now being prepared. The regulations will be different from those under which the wheat millers work, as there will be no price fixing of corn and oats.

Several conferences already have been held with corn and oat millers who have agreed to the federal plan of operating under license and have expressed a willingness to work on a reasonable margin of profit.

Com'tes of exceptional strength already has been appointed to assist in working out details of the program. Steps will be taken to eliminate waste, insofar as practicable.

The com'te of corn millers which will co-operate with Mr. Evans includes: H. Bates, jr., Indianapolis, Ind., chairman; W. W. Marshall, Kansas City, Mo., sec'y; Chas. A. Krause, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. N. Adams, Arkadelphia, Ark.; L. J. Licht, Geneva, N. Y.; Wade Wood, Birmingham, Ala.; L. R. Bowman, Sikes-town, Mo.; J. H. Douglass, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Craver, St. Joseph, Mo.; Sam. H. Campbell, Chattanooga, Tenn.; George F. Booth, Buffalo, N. Y., and E. D. Evans, Indianapolis, Ind.

A strong com'te also has been appointed by the National Ass'n of Oat Millers, the personnel of which follows: John C. Reid, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Douglass, Chicago; C. M. Rich, Keokuk, Ia.; F. A. McLellan, Buffalo.

THE NEW PEROXIGEN PROCESS, perfected by Theo. F. Ismert, is applied during the tempering of the wheat. Increase in the absorption by the flour is said to be 4 per cent and increase in volume and improvement of the flour by reduction of acidity of 18 per cent are some of the claims made.

Embargo on Pacific Northwest.

Portland, Ore.—Acting on instructions from the National Food Administration, Max H. Houser, agent of the Grain Corporation for the Northwest, on Nov. 3 issued an order forbidding grain shipments to Northwest terminals after Nov. 5, until further notice.

Already there is considerable congestion of wheat at Northwest terminals, Mr. Houser said in explaining the order, and the food administration has deemed it unwise that this be increased.

Consign Wheat to Whom You Wish.

An impression seems to have gained currency in some sections that wheat must be specifically consigned to the Food Administrator. In a letter addressed to Corn Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y., Charles Kennedy, agent U. S. Food Administration, says:

"It has come to the notice of this office that railroads are willing to furnish cars for shipments of grain, provided the grain is consigned to the Food Administration. We think the members of the Corn Exchange should notify their shippers that all wheat shipped to this market must be turned over to the Food Administration immediately on arrival and that, therefore, the consignment in the first instance to the Food Administration is not material. Any special cases of difficulties of this nature should be reported without delay to this office."

In the event such orders are in effect

on lines of railroad used by a shipper he should take steps promptly to see that they are withdrawn. Shippers, however, should not confuse causes of failure or refusal to furnish cars, for, of course, all failures or refusals are not based on the question of to whom the grain is consigned.

Buffalo Wheat Prices Raised.

The Food Administration Grain Corporation recently announced the cancellation of the basic prices which had previously been in effect for wheat arriving at Buffalo by rail, effective Oct. 25. At the same time a new price basis was established by the Corporation whereby it is now purchasing, in store Buffalo, wheat arriving at that market by rail at the New York prices, less the cost of delivering the grain to New York for export.

The effect of this change is to place the Buffalo market upon a parity with the seaboard, with the additional advantage to the shipper of a shorter haul. His shipments will reach Buffalo in much less time than they would reach the seaboard, which means lower interest charges and less risk of deterioration.

Coming Conventions.

Nov. 13—Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n at Columbus, O.

Nov. 13, 15.—Nebraska Farmers' Cooperative Grain & Live Stock State Ass'n at Omaha.

June 18, 20.—American Seed Trade Ass'n at Chicago.

Requisitioning of Foods Authorized.

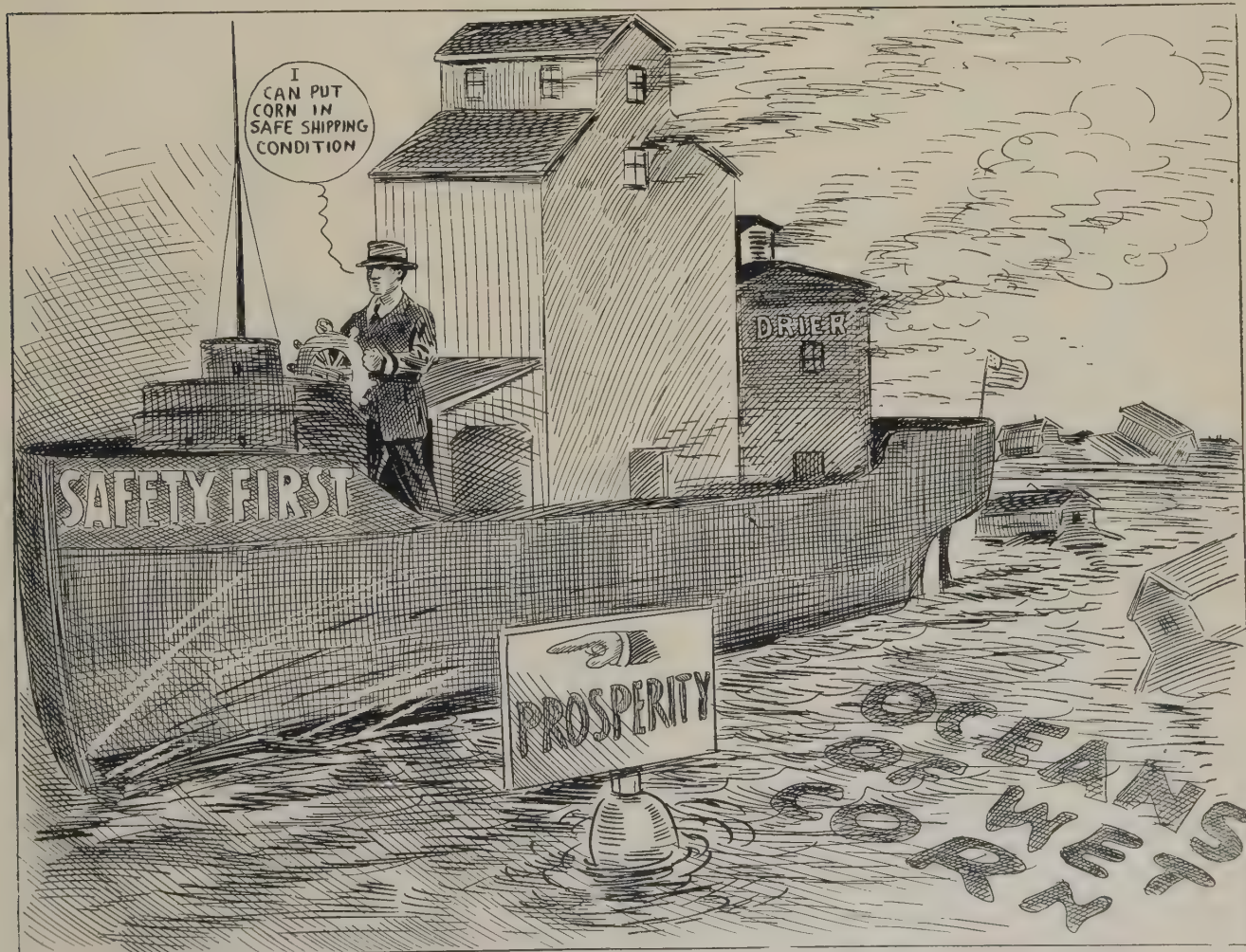
In an announcement made Nov. 1 Herbert Hoover was authorized by Pres. Wilson to requisition foods and feeds. The executive order reads:

Under and by virtue of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved August 10, 1917, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, hereby authorize and direct Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, from time to time, to requisition any and all foods and feeds, and storage facilities for the same, that said Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, may deem are necessary for any public use connected with the common defense, other than the support of the Army or the maintenance of the Navy, and to ascertain and pay a just compensation therefor.

Done in the District of Columbia, this twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE STEAMER RANFOS, with 6,000 tons of corn for Belgium, stranded and was lost on the Norway coast.



The Modern Noah Sailing to Prosperity on the 1917 Corn Crop.

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

Forced to Quit by Federal Grades.

Grain Dealers Journal: The firm of R. Clendening & Co. has had to discontinue business on account of the Federal grades; and no new firms will enter the business here.

We found it a difficult matter to buy No. 1 northern wheat from a farmer as No. 4 on account of a small mixture of barley or cockle, or on account of a slight mixture of different kinds of wheat.

The country grain shipper has to have an expert on his driveway this season to buy grain according to the Federal grades. —R. Clendening, Wimbledon, N. D.

More Big Cars.

Grain Dealers Journal: On Oct. 22 we received from Leopold-Todd Grain Co., from Osceola, Nebr., a car of Standard Oats U. P. 18448, the invoice weight 99,840 lbs., Denver weights 99,900 lbs. or 3,121 bus. and 28 lbs.

We think this is the largest car of oats that has been to this market for many moons and if anyone can report a larger one we will take a back seat.—Very truly, The Summit Grain & Coal Co., R. Lowe, Denver, Colo.

110,980 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal: In looking over the Journal for Oct. 25 I notice in "Letters" that the W. S. Nicholson Grain Co., of Kansas City, received a car of oats containing 2,966 bus. and 28 lbs. [94,940 lbs.].

On Aug. 4 we shipped to Hitch & Carder, Chicago, a car of standard oats that contained 3,468 bus. and 4 lbs. [110,980 lbs.]. We would like to hear from others. —Roberts & Pearson, E. J. Pearson, Maquon, Ill.

104,110 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal: We noticed in the last number of the Journal, an interesting contribution relative to a car of oats in which there was 2,966 bus. and 28 lbs. [94,940 lbs.] No. 3 white oats. We can go this one better, having been the recipients of a car of oats, consigned from an Iowa point and on our market Oct. 29th, containing 3,253 bus. and 14 lbs. [104,110 lbs.] No. 3 white oats. We presume that even larger loads than this are being shipped, but this one is the heaviest that we have had the pleasure to receive.—Consumers Grain Co., S. G. Crier, Peoria, Ill.

117,750 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal: Your October 25th issue carries another of those reports of big cars of oats; this report coming from the little town of Kansas City. We do things on a really big scale in Oklahoma, and as evidencing that statement, submit the following:

Into our plant here August 7, P. L. 3804 containing 3,124 bus. and 7 lbs. [99,975 lbs.] of No. 2 red oats. On the following day this same car was reloaded with 3,125 bus. and 20 lbs. [100,020 lbs.] of oats.

This didn't satisfy us, so on August 30

we made record of receipt of S. P. 25641, containing 3,370 bus. and 30 lbs. [107,870 lbs.] red oats.

That satisfied us for a while, but on September 21 the record was again broken when S. P. 25932 came in here from Vinita, Okla., containing 3,679 bus. and 22 lbs. [117,750 lbs.] of red oats.—The O'Bannon Co., Claremore, Okla.

The Ostrich and the Sand.

Grain Dealers Journal: The annual financial statement of a firm dealing in grain and other commodities has come under my observation and the statement presents figures which explain quite satisfactorily why it is that some companies handling grain sail along comfortably for a time on a sea which seems perfectly smooth, and then suddenly find themselves on the rocks of disaster just when everything is apparently in the best of condition.

This particular statement reflects a very great amount of work, and it shows upon its face that the manager has taken considerable pride in presenting a detailed statement of the business which he has done for the company. Resources and liabilities are set forth clearly, and the various items considered in making up the profit and loss account are also shown.

The manager has realized that one of the most important factors entering into a financial statement is that of the inventory for commodities on hand. After showing the amount of the inventory in its proper position as a resource he appends a statement which shows the method used in arriving at the value of each commodity on hand at the end of the fiscal year; and in doing so he overturns the whole playhouse and forces his company (if it relies upon the correctness of his exhibit) to play the part of the ostrich which sticks its head into the sand and refuses to see the danger that threatens.

It is shown by the explanation of the inventory that about 92,000 bushels of wheat and corn were purchased during the year, and the major portion of the alleged profit was derived from these grains. The statement gives the number of bushels of each grain which were purchased, and the number shipped, together with the quantity remaining on hand. As the value of the grain for the purpose of the inventory must be based upon the quantity on hand at the time of the inventory, and as the profit depends so much upon that value, the amount used in the inventory is all important.

This manager, by the figures of his signed statement, shows that the amount of wheat and corn remaining on hand was exactly equal to the difference be-

tween the number of bushels of these grains which he bought and which he sold. In other words, he has not made any allowance for shrinkage and other loss, but has simply assumed that he had on hand all of the grain which was not sold. Every person who has had experience in the handling of grain knows that this is an impossibility, for never yet has any man handled 50,000 bus. of wheat and 40,000 bus. of corn thru a country elevator and finished the year with not one pound of shrinkage. The fact that this manager has followed such an unbusiness-like method of procedure in making up his inventory leaves all the rest of the statement open to doubt. There may be no other error in it, but that fact can not be taken for granted.

Furthermore, he has made no allowance for depreciation; and if any amount was paid for taxes it does not show on the statement.

It is to be presumed that the company believes its net profit for the year was the amount shown on the financial statement. It is barely possible that this was true, since other errors in the statement may offset the ones which are known to have been made, but the greater probability is that the true profit was less than the claimed amount. And, no matter what may have been the real facts, it still remains that when a business man guesses at an element so important as the amount of a commodity which is on hand at inventory time he, too, is playing the part of the ostrich. To find another comparison it would be necessary to locate a bank cashier who refuses to count his money, taking the figures on his books as correct. The grain dealer does just this thing when he fails to weigh the grain on hand to learn the quantity which should be used in making an inventory.—Traveling Auditor.

"There is less waste in turning barley into beer than in feeding it to animals to produce milk, pork and beef," declared Dr. J. W. Robertson in a recent speech at Calgary, Alta.

Our Callers

Mr. Summers, Ambia, Ind.

Edw. H. Farley, Leland, Ill.

Geo. A. Breier, representing J. A. McCreery & Sons, Peoria, Ill.

J. Lowell Eyer, representing James E. Bennett & Co., Decatur, Ill.

B. K. Postlethwaite, representing Richardson Grain Separator Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Exports of Grain Weekly.

		Wheat		Corn		Oats	
		1916-7.	1915-6.	1916-7.	1915-6.	1916-7.	1915-6.
July 1 to June 30...		281,130,000	359,355,000	51,662,000	36,620,879	119,166,000	113,876,000
		1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
July 7.....		4,399,000	7,071,000	420,000	545,000	4,791,000	2,570,000
July 14.....		8,107,000	7,963,000	927,000	1,375,000	2,351,000	4,299,000
July 21.....		4,964,000	8,327,000	936,000	1,749,000	3,800,000	3,411,000
July 28.....		2,424,000	6,891,000	1,302,000	1,027,000	3,296,000	3,065,000
Aug. 4.....		4,757,000	7,032,000	833,000	1,353,000	3,684,000	3,381,000
Aug. 11.....		4,670,000	5,782,000	994,000	1,738,000	3,442,000	4,403,000
Aug. 18.....		4,224,000	5,812,000	572,000	1,428,000	1,914,000	4,180,000
Aug. 25.....		2,280,000	7,316,000	53,000	1,279,000	2,741,000	3,447,000
Sept. 1.....		2,799,000	7,679,000	529,000	1,622,000	3,722,000	2,857,000
Sept. 8.....		3,338,000	6,641,000	287,000	1,428,000	1,361,000	1,640,000
Sept. 15.....		3,903,000	7,235,000	1,066,000	863,000	4,890,000	2,744,000
Sept. 22.....		1,557,000	5,402,000	132,000	635,000	3,512,000	1,943,000
Sept. 29.....		2,340,000	7,760,000	172,000	606,000	2,682,000	917,000
Oct. 6.....		2,379,000	6,894,000	542,000	1,055,000	4,801,000	1,642,000
Oct. 13.....		4,293,000	6,314,000	247,000	1,226,000	6,398,000	2,025,000
Oct. 20.....		2,249,000	4,329,000	87,000	276,000	3,500,000	2,897,000
Oct. 27.....		2,533,000	4,478,000	27,000	917,000	2,497,000	1,782,000
Nov. 3.....		1,572,000	5,235,000	270,000	535,000	2,476,000	893,000
Total		62,788,000	118,162,000	9,396,000	19,657,000	61,858,000	47,596,000

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

ILLINOIS.

Feoria, Ill., Nov. 8.—Some new corn on this market today tested 49.3% moisture, and sold at 45c per bu.

Chatham, Ill., Nov. 1.—The oats crop has been well cleaned up.—T. H. Maddox, mgr., The Chatham Elvtr. Co.

Mazon, Ill., Nov. 6.—Shipments from this station to date this year are about the same as last year.—A. F. Gilchrist.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8.—A car of new No. 1 yellow corn was received from Jacksonville, Fla., today, the first arrival from that State on record. New corn was also received from Tennessee. The Florida corn is said to have been sold at \$2.20 for chicken feed, and to have tested 12.7% moisture, while the Tennessee corn tested 17.6% and was applied on previous sales at \$1.30.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 1.—We are getting a few cars of corn daily, and it is pretty mushy stuff, tho it shows some improvement over that of a week ago. With some snappy weather for the next week or 10 days it should improve decidedly. We are also getting some corn clear from the South, and it is coming thru very nicely and of good quality.—T. A. Grier & Co., by J. A. Waring.

INDIANA.

Losantville, Ind., Nov. 2.—About 40% of wheat and oats still in farmers' hands.—Thompson & Powell.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 25.—For the first time in its history the local market received today a shipment of southern grown corn. In all there were 5 carloads, coming from Mississippi and Tennessee. Four cars graded No. 4 mixed and one No. 2 white; the white selling under contract at about old corn prices, and the mixed at a discount of 5c under old corn.

KANSAS.

Rock Creek, Kan., Nov. 3.—Little wheat in farmers' hands, but a large quantity of oats to move yet. Car situation bad.—H. D. Harding.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 25.—Exports of grain thru this port during September were: wheat, 1,099,990 bus.; corn, 77,845 bus.; oats, 320,526 bus.; and barley, 2,362,266 bus., compared with wheat, 2,384,572 bus.; corn, 143,382 bus.; oats, 36,710 bus.; and barley, 89,770 bus. during September, 1916.—Geo. S. Colby, chief grain inspector and weighmaster, Board of Trade.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 1.—The receipts of new water borne wheat in this market so far this season amount to 1,135,970 bus., compared with 1,114,291 bus. arrived up to the same time last year.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 29.—The first car of new corn was received today. It came from Caroline county, Md., and was in excellent condition. Last year the first shipment of new corn was received Oct. 21, and it came from the same county.

MICHIGAN.

Scotts, Mich., Oct. 29.—Owing to bad weather the movement of all farm products has been light.—White Bros. & Co.

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 3.—The total number of bushels of wheat marketed by farmers in October was 277,851. The estimated total number of bushels of wheat marketed by farmers in the three months, August to October, inclusive, is 1,350,000.—Coleman C. Vaughan, sec'y of State.

MINNESOTA.

Marshall, Minn., Oct. 29.—Grain is moving slowly for this time of year, due to

fixed prices and the fact that the farmers are busy with farm work. Not much corn expected on the market before December.—N. H. Mongeau, agt., Northwestern Elvtr. Co.

MISSOURI.

Kansas City, Mo.—Kansas city is receiving new mixed corn from Oklahoma of low moisture test, some of which is grading New No. 1 Mixed. Even as early as Oct. 16th the Murphy Grain Co. received a car which graded New No. 1 Mixed, test 12.30, and sold at \$1.81 and again on Oct. 30th the same firm had a car of New No. 1 Mixed from Oklahoma which tested 12.40 and sold at \$1.97.

MONTANA.

Riebling, Mont., Nov. 5.—Farmers are marketing their crop and have bot well on the 2nd issue of Liberty Bonds.—G. W. Shreeves.

NEBRASKA.

Nickerson, Neb., Nov. 9.—New corn is starting to move.—W. L. Siedel, agt. Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co.

Carroll, Neb., Nov. 8.—No oats moving at present. Little corn will move before the first of the year.—J. M. Peterson, mgr. Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n.

Elsie, Neb., Nov. 7.—Wheat is moving as fast as cars are furnished, which seems slow as we are full most of the time.—R. R. Savage, mgr. Elsie Equity Merc. Exchange.

Duncan, Neb., Nov. 3.—Some new corn moving. Movement would be general except for the car shortage, but we have to go slowly on account of that.—Roscoe Stumbaugh, mgr. Farmers Business Ass'n.

Homer, Neb., Oct. 31.—Not much grain moving, as farmers are busy in the corn fields. Not over 40% of wheat in farmers' hands, but they still have about 60% of the oats.—J. R. Wright, agt. Holmquist Grain & Lbr. Co.

NEW YORK.

Moravia, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Buckwheat moving slowly because little threshing has been done. Wheat is at a standstill; dealers will not buy and farmers will not sell because of restrictions and grading forced upon them.—J. P. O'Hara & Co.

Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Farmers are very busy with their work, and when the weather is fair we see very little of them. There is plenty of grain in the country, and wheat, barley and oats can be bought easily when the price is satisfactory.—A. J. Nicht, by George J. Nicht.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Spring Brook, N. D., Oct. 20.—Farmers selling wheat freely, about 60% of it being already marketed.—C. W. Larson, mgr. Spring Brook Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Niobe, N. D., Oct. 31.—About 24,000 bus. of grain of the 1917 crop have been handled to date, and very little remains in the farmers' hands.—Niobe Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co.

McHenry, N. D., Oct. 28.—Continued cold weather has stopped field work, and the movement of grain will be better from now on. Farmers are not trying to hold off marketing wheat, as many claim they are getting it in as fast as the weather allows.—C. R. Remer.

OKLAHOMA.

Bernice, Okla., Nov. 3.—New corn is moving.—J. Lindsay Elvtr. Co.

Waukomis, Okla., Oct. 30.—Farmers are selling wheat readily.—G. M. Lovell, agt., El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co.

TEXAS.

Galveston, Tex.—Exports of grain thru this port in September were: wheat, 635,056 bus.; and barley, 597,353 bus., compared with 1,932,648 bus. of wheat and no barley in September, 1916.—H. A. Wickstrom, chief inspector, Board of Trade.

WISCONSIN.

Bangor, Wis., Nov. 9.—Grain movement very slow because of bad roads and disagreeable weather.—Page Bros.

WYOMING.

Sheridan, Wyo., Oct. 29.—Grain moving slowly on account of heavy fall work.—Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Oats Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during October, 1917, compared with October, 1916, were in bushels as follows:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Chicago	13,726,000	17,861,000	9,208,000	10,502,000
Winnipeg	5,830,500	10,393,500	.....	.....
Minn'polis	5,458,620	4,797,050	4,208,810	3,568,030
Milwaukee	3,976,840	4,651,040	2,067,835	3,385,128
St. Louis	2,541,500	2,301,800	2,513,290	1,731,460
Baltimore	2,430,677	2,322,441	2,984,158	2,670,521
Kan. City	2,155,600	2,016,200	1,122,000	318,000
Ind'n'polis	1,877,000	744,000	893,000	309,000
Cincinnati	756,657	541,803	765,647	280,426
Detroit	380,000	477,000	112,000	128,000
Toledo	362,400	201,800	225,100	206,800
Omaha	342,200	2,240,600	281,600	1,983,000
San Francisco,	.....	.....	.....	.....
tons	2,504	4,467	.....	.....
Duluth	154,020	610,122	86,828	306,401
Wichita	76,000	24,000	18,000	.....

Barley Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during October, 1917, compared with October, 1916, were in bushels as follows:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Minneapolis	4,853,960	4,583,890	3,618,370	3,498,860
Chicago	2,813,000	4,172,000	730,000	888,000
Milwaukee	2,470,800	3,428,080	611,076	580,112
Duluth	1,683,871	2,108,913	1,949,679	1,424,485
Winnipeg	1,631,500	1,929,150	.....	.....
St. Louis	386,000	491,200	10,600	16,260
Omaha	354,600	208,600	252,800	119,000
Cincinnati	345,746	223,595	3,352	3,006
San Francisco,	.....	.....	.....	.....
tons	6,386	23,660	.....	.....
Kansas City	138,000	72,000	16,900	119,600
Baltimore	1,250	13,688	.....	54,168
Toledo	.....	4,000	.....	.....

Corn Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during October, 1917, compared with October, 1916, were in bushels as follows:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Chicago	3,183,000	5,445,000	1,427,000	6,422,000
Omaha	1,453,200	502,800	1,271,200	376,200
St. Louis	885,470	726,085	377,360	351,360
Kansas City	676,250	572,500	468,750	738,750
Indianapolis	559,000	935,000	145,000	269,000
Cincinnati	444,629	694,388	160,756	169,935
Milwaukee	423,440	423,460	329,515	559,800
San Francisco,	.....	.....	.....	.....
tons	515	561	.....	.....
Baltimore	137,845	1,286,957	347,589	1,224,709
Minneapolis	80,920	278,280	82,580	167,720
Detroit	47,000	315,000	7,000	249,000
Wichita	35,000	30,000	12,000	.....
Toledo	22,800	157,800	4,400	22,900

Movement of Wheat in October.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during October, 1917, compared with October, 1916, were in bushels as follows:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Winnipeg	33,550,000	29,372,400	.....	.....
Minn'polis	14,675,620	15,519,520	2,946,240	3,696,080
Duluth	4,368,610	4,986,397	4,128,044	2,116,940
Kan. City	3,194,100	8,484,750	895,050	7,076,700
Chicago	2,505,000	6,623,000	1,375,000	5,604,000
Baltimore	1,574,363	3,124,156	1,540,813	2,604,356
Omaha	1,570,800	4,528,000	818,400	3,928,800
St. Louis	1,492,041	4,354,821	1,382,650	3,479,780
San Francisco,	.....	.....	.....	.....
tons	3,266	11,236	.....	.....
Toledo	889,400	462,200	110,700	222,000
Cincinnati	871,122	678,057	828,455	477,334
Milwaukee	650,000	1,674,257	108,486	1,032,939
Wichita	604,400	1,701,000	100,000	.....
Indianapolis	356,000	306,000	166,000	173,000
Detroit	334,000	305,000	15,000	154,000

Rye Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during October, 1917, compared with October, 1916, were in bushels as follows:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Baltimore	2,064,347	1,935,522	1,513,012	1,591,353
Minneapolis	2,054,340	1,473,470	753,180	814,920
Duluth	959,454	583,054	574,664	568,436
Chicago	640,000	727,000	496,000	581,000
Milwaukee	507,170	591,280	125,396	446,160
Omaha	184,800	262,900	141,900	121,000
Kansas City	88,000	42,900	35,200	30,800
Cincinnati	86,091	34,430	85,372	8,845
Detroit	80,000	62,000	19,000	24,000
St. Louis	81,610	67,200	22,730	51,930
Indianapolis	54,000	31,000	24,000	18,000
Toledo	24,200	11,000	15,900	7,100
Wichita	5,000	7,000	5,000	.....

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

CANADA.

Shoal Lake, Man., Nov. 3.—Wheat crop will average about 18 bus. to the acre. Oats crop very light. Barley crop is light because of the lack of rain.—A. S. Arnold.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 1.—The preliminary estimate of this year's wheat crop in Canada is for a total production of 249,147,500 bus., compared with 262,781,000 bus. in 1916, a decrease of about 5%. The average yield per acre is 16.79 bus., compared with 17.10 bus. in 1916. The total yield of oats in 1917 is estimated at 439,823,100 bus., compared with 410,211,000 bus. in 1916, an increase of about 7%. The average yield per acre is 33 bus., compared with 37.30 in 1916. For rye the estimate is 4,194,950 bus., compared with 2,876,400 bus. in 1916, the yield per acre being 19.80 bus. in 1917 and 19.38 bus. in 1916. Barley yields 59,310,650 bus., as against 42,770,000 bus. in 1916, the yields per acre being 24.80 and 23.72 bus. respectively. At the end of August the condition of crops for Canada, expressed in percentage of a standard representing a full crop, was as follows: spring wheat, 73; oats, 76; barley, 75; rye, 82; buckwheat, 85; mixed grains, 88; and corn for husking, 73.—Census and Statistics Office, Dep't of Trade and Commerce.

IDAHO.

Rathdrum, Ida., Oct. 30.—Crops were practically a failure, owing to drouth. We had no rains from June 24 to Oct. 20. Very little winter wheat sown.—S. L. Farnsworth.

ILLINOIS.

Ellsworth, Ill., Oct. 25.—Twenty per cent of the corn was damaged by frost.—G. G. Bartscht.

Chatham, Ill., Nov. 1.—Corn full of moisture, and none is being cribbed. Some of it is being husked for feed, but the date when we can begin to handle the crop is still distant.—T. H. Maddox, mgr., The Chatham Elvtr. Co.

Mazon, Ill., Nov. 6.—Oats good both as to yield and quality, 60% grading standard or better. Large corn crop, but the volume will be reduced because of the light chaffy stuff. Very little husking is being done, and the crop will be very hard to handle.—A. F. Gilchrist.

INDIANA.

Losantville, Ind., Nov. 2.—Corn late and very soft. Will not do to crib for some time.—Thompson & Powell.

Galveston, Ind., Nov. 6.—Crop conditions are improving owing to the warm drying weather of the past 3 days.—Garrison Bros.

Galveston, Ind., Oct. 30.—Weather conditions have kept corn from drying out, and we do not expect to handle any new corn before the first of the year. Have been thru several fields and found that only 1 ear in 3 is fit to crib, the other 2 being still in the milk.—Garrison Bros.

IOWA.

Cherokee, Ia., Oct. 31.—The oats crop was good. Corn is badly spotted and a lot of it will be soft.—Geo. A. French.

Burnside, Ia., Nov. 3.—Corn is fair, but there are soft ears in the best of it.—Norstrum & Son, by F. E. Norstrum.

Dow City, Ia.—Corn will yield about 60 bus. to the acre, but much of it will be soft and unmarketable.—Dow City Elvtr., by John Ahart.

Stanwood, Ia., Nov. 6.—Fifty per cent of the corn crop is soft. Oats and barley good.—Jas. P. Christianson, agt. King-Wilder Grain Co.

Tipton, Ia., Nov. 2.—Farmers just commencing to husk corn. Most of it very soft. Quantity will be fair, but quality poor.—W. W. Little.

KANSAS.

Agra, Kan., Oct. 20.—Crops in this locality practically a failure.—C. F. Dean.

Idana, Kan., Nov. 3.—Corn husking has commenced. Crop light and quality poor. Late corn soft.—R. B. Trechsel.

Ford, Kan., Nov. 3.—We raised so little grain in this locality that we do not need to enlarge our plant.—Jay Pinney & Son.

Wichita, Kan., Nov. 1.—Rain is badly needed, as wheat in some sections of the Southwest is dying.—R. B. Waltermire, sec'y Wichita Board of Trade.

Rock Creek, Kan., Nov. 3.—The corn crop is quite good, but we will have lots of soft corn. A large wheat acreage was planted and it is looking fine.—H. D. Harding.

MICHIGAN.

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 3.—The condition of growing wheat as compared with an average is 84 for the state. The estimated average yield per acre of merchantable corn is 15.11 bus. for the state. Grain threshed in the state up to and including Oct. 6, as per returns of threshermen, is as follows: wheat, 11,940,359 bus.; rye, 3,960,594 bus.; oats, 36,105,208 bus.; barley, 2,856,998 bus.; and buckwheat, 68,081 bus.—Coleman C. Vaughan, sec'y of State.

MINNESOTA.

London, Minn., Nov. 3.—Our crops this year were not very good.—Speltz Grain & Coal Co.

Lakeside, Minn., Oct. 29.—Crops in this locality are almost a failure.—R. H. Sweetman, sec'y, Lakeside Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Rothsay, Minn., Nov. 3.—Nearly all of our wheat grades No. 1 dark northern.—G. E. Paulson, mgr., Farmers Grain & Merc. Co.

Verdi, Minn., Nov. 3.—All grain except corn is of good quality. Little of the corn is merchantable, as much of it is soft.—E. A. Bailey, agt. Bingham Bros.

Arco, Minn., Oct. 27.—Corn crop in this section is fine. Did not have killing frost until first week in October. All other grain good.—Glenn Burnett, agt., Commander Elvtr. Co.

Carthage sta. (East Grand Forks p. o.), Minn., Oct. 25.—Wheat averaged 12 bus. per acre; barley, 20 bus.; oats, 25 bus.; and flax, 6 bus.—A. Anderson, agt., Monarch Elvtr. Co.

Guckeen, Minn., Oct. 25.—We had a very good crop of oats and barley and some wheat. Threshing about done. The corn crop is large, but some of it will be soft.—T. F. Garry, agt. Independent Grain & Lbr. Co.

Walters, Minn., Nov. 2.—Corn crop is poor in this locality, with much of the grain soft. Other crops were fair to good, wheat making from 15 to 28 bus. to the acre.—R. E. Ludtke, agt., Speltz Grain & Coal Co.

Marshall, Minn., Oct. 29.—Corn will produce only about a 50% crop, due to damage by frost. Husking starts this week. Wheat, oats and barley were very good, both as to quality and quantity.—N. H. Mougau, agt., Northwestern Elvtr. Co.

Reading, Minn., Nov. 6.—Farmers husking corn, but there is no good corn in this locality. All of it will be soft. I have never before seen the country so well advanced in plowing for the next crop, and tho it is very dry it looks good for 1918.—Joe Derivan, mgr. Moreland & Shuttleworth.

MONTANA.

Riebling, Mont., Nov. 5.—A very large acreage has been planted to winter wheat.—G. W. Shreeves.

NEBRASKA.

Carroll, Neb., Nov. 8.—Corn is very soft.—J. M. Peterson, mgr. Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n.

Elsie, Neb., Nov. 7.—Corn is of very poor quality on account of early freezes.—H. R. Savage, mgr. Elsie Equity Merc. Exchange.

Homerville, Neb., Oct. 31.—Corn making from 35 to 50 bus. to the acre, and about 15% of it is soft.—J. R. Wright, agt., Holmquist Grain & Lbr. Co.

Duncan, Neb., Nov. 3.—Corn which is moving is of fair quality, altho much soft corn in the country.—Roscoe Stumbaugh, mgr. Farmers Business Ass'n.

Bradshaw, Neb., Nov. 1.—This county lost all of its winter wheat, and 70% of the corn was utterly destroyed by hail. Winter wheat is now looking fine, but it is just a little dry.—J. H. Currie.

Davey, Neb., Nov. 2.—Corn is husking out 30 to 50 bus. to the acre. Considerable soft corn even in the earliest. No wheat. Oats averaged about 50 bus. to the acre.—Davey Co-operative Grain Co., by C. B. Nance, mgr.

NEW YORK.

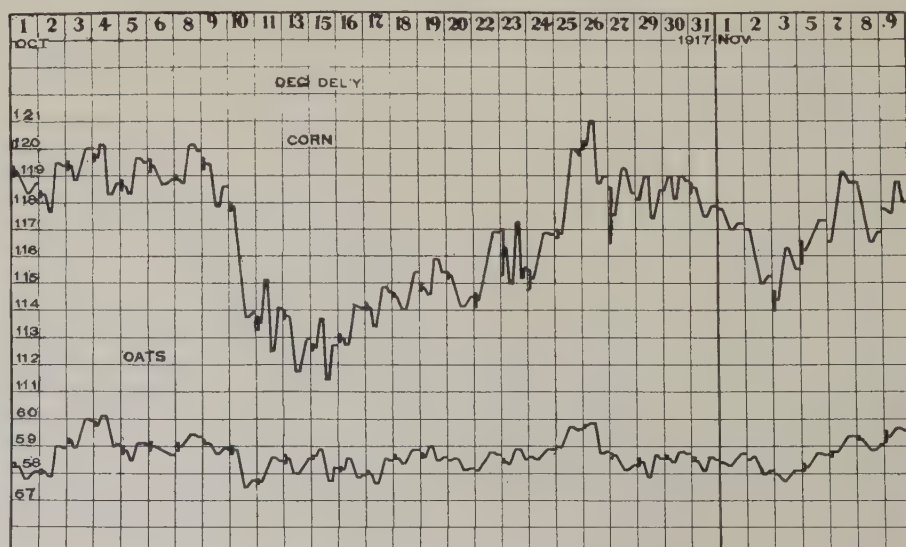
Moravia, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Buckwheat crop will be good if it is all saved.—J. P. O'Hara & Co.

Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The buckwheat crop will probably not be as big as expected, but threshing is just getting well started.—A. J. Nicht, by George J. Nicht.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Alice, N. D., Nov. 2.—Wheat averaged about 12 bus. to the acre; barley, 22 bus.; oats, 25 bus.; rye, 12 bus.; and flax, 6 bus.—H. A. Running.

Opening, High, Low and Close at Chicago Since Oct. 1.



Export Co. Abandons Monopoly.

The Wheat Export Co., which was organized by the British Government to ship wheat from North America to Europe, and became the single buyer for the other allies, by its control of shipping soon drove the American exporters out of their long established business. This was endured without complaint until the Wheat Export Co. undertook and extensively did buy from interior points direct, not only wheat, but great quantities of corn, oats and rye, thus going around the interior grain shipper, whose patriotic surrender of the wheat trade to the United States Government and added tax burdens entitled him to greater consideration.

The complaint, first voiced in the Journal Sept. 25, was followed by a conference at New York lasting nearly a week between representatives of the Wheat Export Co. and the grain exporters and shippers, at which the following agreement was worked out and announced Oct. 27:

Export Co. to Name Port.—Owing to the difficulties connected with ocean freight, and the short supply of steamers, it is essential that the whole of this matter should be viewed, first of all, from the point of transportation. To this end it must be clearly understood that all matters connected with transportation are to be effected thru and by Connop Guthrie's organization, and that the Wheat Export Co., Inc., shall have the option of naming any port of export to which the goods may be routed, at the usual freight differentials.

To Buy Fob Seaboard.—The basis of purchases of corn, rye and oats shall be f. o. b. vessel at the seaboard, but it is the present intention of the Wheat Export Co. to contract for a certain specified period of shipment from the interior, it being understood that the Wheat Export Co. is to be notified immediately of the arrival of the grain at the seaboard, and is to have the benefit of the customary free period of storage.

Notification of Shipment.—The grain trade shall be required to furnish the Wheat Export Co. or Connop Guthrie, or both, such information as the one or the other, or both, are at present accustomed to receive from the seller for the purpose of identifying and expediting shipments. The grain trade shall furnish also, if required, any further information which the Wheat Export Co., or Connop Guthrie, may require for the purpose aforesaid.

Shipping Instructions.—The Wheat Export Co. shall furnish thru Connop Guthrie, to be grain exporter, in ample time to meet his needs, the contract number and full shipping instructions; such shipping instructions shall be for 5 per cent in excess of contract quantity, if, in the judgment of seller, such excess is advisable to allow for contingencies. Should the seller elect to bring forward any portion of such 5 per cent excess quantity, the Wheat Export Co. shall take it as their tonnage allows at fair market price.

No Penalties on Exporter.—To enable the Wheat Export Co. or Connop Guthrie to take the necessary steps to cause cars to be furnished for movement of the grain from the shipper, the grain exporter shall furnish on request to meet the needs of the Wheat Export Co., or Connop Guthrie, the name of the western shipper, his address, the point of origin of the shipments, and the quantity to be shipped, failing in which the Wheat Export Co. shall be entitled to purchase such grain for account the defaulter, and the party in default shall be liable for any differences involved.

The grain exporter shall not be penalized for any circumstances over which he has no control, such as delays caused by strikes, embargoes, inadequate car supply and government action.

In case of failure on the part of the Wheat Export Co. to take delivery within the contract period, the wheat Export Co. shall not be called upon to pay any carrying charges for the overtime period except such charges as are actually incurred by carrying.

Delivery.—Should any of the grain be available at the seaboard prior to the contract period for delivery, the Wheat Export Co. shall have the option prior to the contract period of taking delivery of such portion as may have arrived.

If the grain contracted for be destroyed

by explosion, fire or other causes while in a seaboard, Lake Erie or Georgian Bay port elevator, the contract, to the extent of the grain so destroyed, shall be cancelled at the market price, the difference, if any, between the contract and market price to be settled immediately.

Discounts.—The Wheat Export Co. shall accept any corn grading below the contract grade by reason of any inferiority other than moisture content at a discount to be fixed by the discount committee on the New York Produce Exchange, provided that before the discount is fixed the exporter shall, if required, cause the corn so graded to be dried, at his expense, to the moisture content of the contract grade, and provided further that the Wheat Export Co. shall not be required to accept any corn that shall, after drying, grade below No. 4.

It is of paramount importance that the integrity of the grade should be maintained. In the case of oats, no mill oats or tough oats or any extraneous matter shall be mixed in and no form of adulteration shall be practiced.

Arbitration.—Because of the very unusual and continually changing conditions now attached to all business, and especially to business involving transportation, a wide latitude has purposely been left for liberal interpretation of the terms of this arrangement, with a view to having any disputes arising therein under referred to J. H. Barnes, or to an arbitrator or arbitrators appointed by him.

Among those at the conference were Geo. E. Marcy and E. F. Rosenbaum of Chicago; Eugene Blatchford and F. A. Meyer of Baltimore; O. M. Mitchell and A. C. Field of New York; F. M. Miller and William Richardson of Philadelphia, and Geo. W. Eddy of Boston.

The information which the Grain Dealers Journal gives an elevator man is certainly worth the price it costs him.—S. M. Sorensen.

PORTUGAL'S WHEAT requirements until next year's crop is ready are estimated at 55,000 tons. The government now is in the market for 30,000 tons for early delivery. The domestic yield was below the average. It will supply the demand until January 1, 1918.

Better Equipment.

It is not and should not be regarded as a question of "Can I afford it?" but of "Can I afford to do without it?"

With the tremendous increase in the cash value of all grains and the far greater increase in their intrinsic value and importance, grain handlers should view the question of putting in improved equipment as the very best commercial practice. The more economically they can handle grain, be the price fixed or not, the more certain their profit.

One, and the chief, drawback to such action is the current high price of all machinery and equipment. It should be remembered, however, that the same forces that give grains their current unusual values are responsible for the greater cost of other products. Nothing now on the business or political horizon warrants a collapse of existing prices.

Why, therefore, should the grain man hesitate on the score of cost? It is true his profits are predetermined, to some degree, but it is even more certain that the savings modern equipment make possible will very quickly offset their cost. Commodity values throughout the world are inflated. Eventually they will return to that plane which in the future will be regarded as normal, regardless of its relation to the pre-war normal line.

Viewed in the light of a profitable undertaking or as a patriotic duty it is difficult to see any argument against modernizing the grain handling plant in so far as such undertaking is financially practicable.

Regulations Governing Storage and Distribution of Foods by Licensed Dealers.

On Nov. 1 Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator, promulgated rules and regulations approved by President Wilson, governing the importation, manufacture, storage and distribution of food commodities for domestic trade by persons subject to license, supplementing the licensing proclamation of Oct. 8.

The regulations of Nov. 1 specifically govern:

Commission merchants, brokers, auctioneers;

Wholesale dealers in sugar;

Retail dealers in sugar;

Bean handlers;

Flour millers;

Rice millers;

Canners;

Beet sugar manufacturers;

Cane sugar refiners;

Cold storage warehousemen;

Crushers and dealers in cotton seed, oil cake, peanut oil and cake, and soya bean oil and meal;

Handlers of dairy products, and

Grain elevators, and grain dealers.

It is announced that the purpose is "To limit the prices charged by every licensee to a reasonable amount over expenses, and forbid the acquisition of speculative profits from a rising market. To keep all food commodities moving in as direct a line and with as little delay as practicable to the consumer. To limit as far as practicable contracts for future delivery and dealings in future contracts." * * * "If every licensee will make those purposes the cardinal principles of his business and obey the law and the regulations he will be free from interference by the government."

Regulations for Elevators, Dealers and Millers.

Requisition of Storage.—Rule 1. The storage space in all warehouses, elevators and other plants used by licensees for the storage of wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley or other grains shall be at the command of the United States Food Administration whenever the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative shall deem it necessary to utilize such space for governmental purposes, and the licensee shall furnish the whole or any part of such storage space to the United States Food Administration in such quantity and at such times as the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative may determine.

Storage Limit 30 Days.—Rule 2. No wheat or rye shall be received for or kept in storage by any licensee other than for the United States Government, or some agency created or used by the President to carry out the provisions of the Act of Congress under which the license is issued, for a longer period than thirty days without the consent in writing of the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative.

No Limit on Coarse Grains at Interior.—Rule 3. No licensee operating any elevator, warehouse or other storage place at any seaboard shipping point shall receive for or keep in storage any corn, oats, barley or any of the derivative products of wheat, rye, corn, oats or barley listed above, other than for the United States Government, or any of its agencies for a longer period than 30 days, or in the case of any such commodity now held in storage and which was received in storage on or before Sept. 1, 1917, for a longer period than 5 days after this rule becomes effective, without the consent in writing of the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative. This rule shall not apply to the storage of any such commodity at interior points.

Feed Wheat.—Rule 4. No licensee manufacturing poultry feed in which wheat is used as an ingredient shall use in such poultry feed wheat that is fit for human consumption, and in any event the amount

of wheat in such poultry feed shall not exceed 10 per cent thereof.

Storage Limit on Wheat in Mills.—Rule 5. No licensee operating any mill or other manufacturing plant, manufacturing wheat or rye flour shall keep on hand or have in possession or under control at any time any greater quantity of wheat, rye or flour, in the aggregate, than shall be equivalent to the output of said plant during the period of thirty days, without the consent in writing of the United States Food Administrator or his duly authorized representative.

Rule 7. No licensee manufacturing wheat or rye flour, or dealing in wheat or rye flour, shall make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of wheat or rye flour except such contracts as require shipment or delivery within thirty days after the making of such contracts; provided, however, that this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Federal Government, or with the Government of any Nation at war with Germany.

Rule 11. Any licensee engaged in the business of buying and selling wheat flour, rye flour, barley flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, corn grits, corn meal, hominy, corn flour, starch from corn, corn oil, corn syrup, or glucose shall sell any such commodities at not more than a reasonable advance over the actual purchase price of the particular goods sold without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of such sale.

Limit on Millers' Profit.—Rule 13. No licensee engaged in the business of milling flour and feed from wheat shall take any profits on said business in excess of the following maximum: that is, a maximum profit of 25 cents per barrel on flour and 50 cents per ton on feed; and in calculating such profits the cost of flour bulk at the mill shall be determined as the cost of cleaned wheat used multiplied by the actual amount of wheat used (which in no event shall be in excess of 285 pounds of cleaned sixty pounds per bushel wheat, to the barrel), less the amount secured from the sale of feed (excluding the profit derived from the sale of feed not to exceed 50 cents per ton as above), plus the actual proven cost of production (which shall not include interest on investment) and marketing. The aforesaid method of ascertaining cost shall apply to 100 per cent flour and the cost of the different percentages in the patent division shall vary relatively to the returns derived from sales of lower grades of flour and feeds. This rule shall not be held to modify preceding special rule 12.

PROVIDED THAT if any such licensee pays more for wheat than the customary market price in that locality, as evidenced by the price established for government purchases at the nearest terminal market less freight, he shall not be permitted to charge as costs the excess over such market price.

Margin of Profit on Wheat.—Rule 15. No licensee engaged in the business of buying and selling wheat shall knowingly buy or sell wheat as being of a higher or lower grade than the actual grade thereof, or sell wheat at a margin of profit greater than that charged by other dealers in the same locality who adhere to the basic prices fixed for government purchases in making their purchases and sales of wheat.

WE HAVE an enormous surplus of corn and oats, and when the immediate consumptive demand is filled, who is going to buy and carry the surplus? With the future markets closed, terminal elevators, which have always carried the surplus of our crops, would be unable to properly hedge the cash, and we do not think that they or any one else would buy corn or oats to be carried in store unless the price was low enough to guarantee them against possible loss. With the possibility of peace in the near future, prices would undoubtedly decline to an extremely low point as compared to what they would be with our future markets open, and the country would then have a clear demonstration of the value of our exchanges and the trading in futures. We believe this is the situation which confronts us at present and it is going to require great conservatism in speculation and a free movement of grain from the farms to prevent such a result, which would be the most disastrous thing that ever happened to the grain trade.—W. H. Perrine & Co.

Right to Cancel Charters.

The Barnes-Ames Co., of Duluth, Minn., on Mar. 3, 1915, at New York, chartered the steamer Haulwen to take a full cargo of heavy grain from New Orleans or Galveston to Italy with privilege of ordering the vessel to load at New York.

Ordered to load at New York, the vessel arrived there Apr. 19, but charterer declined to load claiming that holds 2 and 3 were impregnated with the odor of paint. Finally the boat was loaded at Philadelphia on another charter and the owners, the W. & C. T. Jones Steamship Co., brot suit to recover \$19,000 damages. The district court dismissed the suit, holding that the hold had been newly painted and the boat, when tendered Apr. 20 was not in condition to load. In their suit the owners alleged the real reason the charterer refused to load was that it had no grain to ship, the grain available at the time the charter was made having been sent by another boat, the charterer believing the Haulwen would not come out of dry dock in time. Defendant charterer also testified that if the ship had been entirely satisfactory it didn't care to load.

A surveyor for the New York Board of Underwriters, who examined her on April 19th at noon, testified that while he was on the deck of the inspected vessel he noticed a smell of paint, and that it came from the ship lying alongside, and that the wind from the westward brought a strong smell of paint across the deck. He was asked whether when he got down into the holds he smelled paint there. His reply was:

"Not to any extent. Of course, there was no strong smell of paint in the holds. All fresh painted places will have a peculiar smell of their own, but not a strong smell of paint by any means."

His inspection was a thoro one. He went around the bulkhead, around the frames and examined the rivets. He found the paint hard and the holds "sweet and in fine condition."

Another witness, a marine surveyor, testified that he examined the holds on April 19 and that he did not find any strong odor in the holds. That he examined the holds again on April 20 about 9:30 a. m. and testified that at that time he did not find any odor of paint in the holds.

Justice Rogers of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in reversing the judgment, said:

The testimony shows the painting was finished on April 18, about 4:30 p. m. The paint was a quick-drying paint, a red oxide, and the manufacturer of the paint testified it took such paint from 4 to 4½ hours to dry.

A careful reading of the testimony satisfies me that on April 20th the paint in the holds was beyond doubt dry, and that, if there were any odor of paint in holds 2 and 3, it was slight, and that there is some reason for thinking there was no odor at all.

The testimony was also conflicting as to the effect of an odor of paint on a cargo of wheat. The master of the vessel testified that he had on several occasions loaded cargoes of grain the day after the holds had been painted, and that he had never had any claim for damages for grain so carried. He also testified that he had never seen a boat better suited for grain than this boat was. One of the managing owners of the company which owned the vessel in question, the vessel being one of 13 which the company owned, testified that it very frequently happened that a vessel was painted just before grain was loaded. The vessels were all of them practically used exclusively in the grain trade, and he testified that during his 25 years' of experience he could not recall that a single claim for damage to grain by taint or odor from paint had ever been made.

Inasmuch as respondent Barnes-Ames

Co. did not exercise its option to cancel within the time allowed it by the terms of the charter party, it was not allowable for it to exercise it thereafter; for, once a charterer lets the canceling day mentioned in the charter go by, he waives the right which the charter gives him to cancel.—244 Fed. Rep. 116.

Evans Heads Corn Division.

Handlers of corn and oats and their products are gratified over the appointment of Scott F. Evans, manager of the Baltimore Pearl Hominy Co., Baltimore, Md., as head of the new division of the Food Administration. Mr. Evans with characteristic energy has started on his work and rapid progress is being made.

Scott F. Evans brings a world of practical experience to the aid of the Food Administration, especially valuable and applicable to this branch of its work. He was born in Jackson County, Ohio, 42 years ago and is a graduate of the University of Minnesota. For a number of years he has made a specialty of the construction and equipment of mills in the west and northwest. He has represented the white corn millers in Washington until selected for this new post of honor and responsibility. He has resided in Baltimore for a number of years and hopes to be able to keep his home there and go to Washington daily.

Mr. Evans will have the gigantic task of aiding in the proper milling and distribution of about 5,000,000,000 bus. of grain, the official estimate for corn production being 3,292,000,000 bus. and for oats 1,580,714,000 bus. To see that the producer, the handler and the miller make living profits and that their finished product reaches the public at fair prices is a tremendous undertaking. Added to that feature of the work is the additional duty of stimulating the use of corn and oats products. This part of the work already has been undertaken. Mr. Evans' record is sufficient surety that it will be handled in a satisfactory manner. A portrait of Mr. Evans is reproduced herewith.



Scott F. Evans, Baltimore, Md.

Federal Taxes on Incomes and Excess Profits

TAX ON INDIVIDUAL INCOMES.

All profits derived by grain dealers in business on their own account or in partnership with others, shall be treated as individual incomes and taxes as provided shall be paid. The returns of a business should show the *net* profits after deducting all legitimate expenses.

It should be borne in mind that all incomes are subject to two income taxes and all business enterprises to the Excess War Profits Tax, provided the profits were sufficiently large.

The normal and war income taxes on an income of \$15,000 are given in the following tables for both single persons and heads of families:

ACT OF SEPT. 8, 1916.

	Single person Tax	Head of family Tax
Net income	\$5,000	\$5,000
Less exemption	3,000	4,000

Subject to tax....	\$2,000	\$1,000
2% on above....	\$40	\$20

ACT OF OCT. 3, 1917.

Net income	\$5,000	\$5,000
Less exemption	1,000	2,000

Subject to tax....	\$4,000	\$3,000
2% on above....	80	60

Normal income taxes..	\$120	\$80
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ADDITIONAL TAX.

	Tax
Same in both cases on amounts over \$5,000 and not over \$7,500.	
1% on \$2,500.....	\$ 25.00
2% on next \$2,500.....	50.00
3% on next \$2,500.....	75.00
4% on next \$2,500.....	100.00

Total additional income tax.....	\$250.00
Total for single person, including \$120 normal tax.....	\$370.00
Total for head of family, including \$80 normal tax.....	\$330.00

CORPORATION INCOME TAX.

Corporations are subject to the normal tax under the act of Sept. 8, 1916, which is 2%.

To the normal tax under the act of October 3, 1917, which is 4%.

There is provision, also, for the assessing of a 10% tax on undistributed profits not employed or required in the conduct of the business and remaining on hand six months after the close of the business year.

WAR EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

When computing deductions the average profits for the pre-war period, not to exceed 9% or to be less than 7%, shall be allowed on the capital invested and, also, in the case of a corporation, \$3,000, and in the case of an individual or partnership, \$6,000 profits.

The schedule of rates for figuring excess war profits taxes is given in this article. Here follows an application of the schedule to a grain business with an invested capital of \$20,000, earning 8% during the pre-war period, 1911-1913 inclusive, and showing profits of 70%, or \$14,000 for this year:

*On \$3,000, 15% on invested capital.	
On next \$1,000 (15-20%) taxed at 25%. \$	250
On next \$1,000 (20-25%) taxed at 35%. \$	350
On next \$1,600 (25-33%) taxed at 45%. \$	720
On balance, \$7,400, taxed at 60%....	4,440

Total war excess profits.....\$5,760

*Deduction for a corporation.

While the foregoing result may have been intended, as indicated by the original wording of the act, there is ground for claiming that the scale of taxes

should be applied only to the income remaining after the total deductions have been subtracted. In that case the tax would be substantially lessened, not only in cases where the capital is small, but in all cases.

PROVISION OF THE WAR REVENUE ACTS.

Provisions of the war revenue acts affect in some degree every individual and every business organization. Many of them are general in their scope and apply to all alike. Some are specifically addressed to certain lines of trade and need to be taken into account only by those directly concerned.

Taxes on individual incomes are increased and the minimum exemption for married persons or heads of families is reduced to \$2,000, with an exemption of \$1,000 for single persons or married persons living apart.

Corporations, joint stock companies and associations, and insurance companies are required to pay income taxes "upon the same incomes and in the same manner" as heretofore, except they are entitled to credit for that portion of income received as dividends upon stock or from the net earnings from other organizations which are taxable upon their net incomes.

EXCESS PROFIT TAXES.

Certain specific definitions are given in Sec. 200, of Title 11, which should be borne in mind by all to whom the provisions apply. These follow:

"Corporation,"—Includes joint stock companies or associations and insurance companies.

"Domestic,"—Means, "created under the law of the United States, or of any state, or territory or district thereof."

"Foreign,"—Means "created under the law of any other possession of the United States or of any foreign country or government."

"United States" includes the states and the territories of Alaska and Hawaii and the district of Columbia.

"Taxable year" means the twelve months ending December 31, or the twelve months included in the pre-established fiscal year of the operator, rates to be changed for that portion of the fiscal year embraced in the calendar year in which the new rates are effective.

"Prewar period,"—This period embraces the calendar years 1911, 1912, 1913, of such portions as the party at interest was in business.

"Trade and Business," include professions and occupations.

The "war excess profit tax" schedule is here given:

20% of the amount of the net income in excess of the deduction and not in excess of 15% of the invested capital;

25% of the amount of the net income in excess of 15% and not in excess of 20% of such capital;

35% of the amount of the net income in excess of 20 percent and not in excess of 25% of such capital;

45% of the amount of the net income in excess of 25% and not in excess of 33% of such capital;

60% of the amount of the net income in excess of 33% of such capital.

Earnings shall include all earnings received from every source.

Non-resident aliens and foreign corporations and partnerships with net incomes of less than \$3,000 a year are not subject to tax.

DEDUCTIONS ALLOWED.

Sec. 203—Domestic corporations are entitled to a deduction of \$3,000 and earnings at the same rate as were made on the capital invested during the pre-

war period, but not less than 7% or more than 9%.

The same provision as given applies to domestic partnerships and citizens or residents of the United States with an allowance of \$6,000 instead of \$3,000.

Net incomes for foreign corporations are ascertained in the same manner, but such organizations are not allowed any stipulated deduction.

New organizations that were not in existence during the prewar period are to be allowed earnings at the rate of 8 percent, with deductions of \$3,000 and \$6,000 respectively.

A trade or business formally organized or reorganized after Jan. 2, 1913, which substantially is a continuance of a trade or business carried on prior to that time shall be deemed to have been in business prior to that date, and facts relating to capital and income shall govern.

Sec. 205.—If an operator made no profit during the prewar period, or if the profit was low as compared with earnings of representative corporations engaged in like or similar trade or business, the earnings of such representative organizations shall be employed to determine proper deductions, to which shall be added the flat allowance of \$3,000 or \$6,000, as the case may warrant.

Taxes are to be assessed on the basis of deduction outlined in Sec. 203. In the event of conflict between the results thus determined and those shown by applying the provisions of this section, the tax payer may file claim for abatement of the excess.

Sec. 206.—To determine the net income for 1911 and 1912 use the method prescribed in the act approved Aug. 5, 1909, but do not deduct the taxes paid; for 1913, use the method prescribed in Sec. 2 of the act approved Oct. 3, 1913, including the taxes paid under that act and deducting the revenue received as dividends from other corporations.

Partnerships and individuals should follow the method prescribed in Title 1 of the act approved Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by this act, in determining net income for 1911, 1912 and 1913.

Sec. 207—"INVESTED CAPITAL."

Means the average invested capital for the year as determined and limited in this title, averaged monthly. It does not include stocks, bonds (other than obligations of the United States) or other assets the income from which is not subject to the tax imposed by this title, nor money or other properties borrowed. It includes, for corporations or partnerships:

(1) Actual cash paid in;
(2) Cash value of property paid for shares at time of payment, if paid prior to Jan. 1, 1914, its actual cash value as of that date, but not to exceed the par value of the stock specifically issued therefor.

(3) Paid in or earned surplus and undivided profits used in the business, exclusive of the undivided profits earned during the taxable year.

It is provided that:

(a) Value of patents and copyrights paid for in shares shall be included as invested capital, but not to exceed the par value of the stock or shares at the time of such payment;

(b) Where payment has been made for good-will, trade marks, trade brands, the franchise of a corporation or partnership, or for other intangible property, such payment shall be regarded as invested capital, but in no case shall the value of such intangible assets exceed the actual cash payment or the value of the tangible property given in exchange therefore; if paid for in stock or shares of the corporation, such issue, not exceeding 20% of the total interest of shares, shall be regarded as invested capital. The value of all property given in exchange shall be as of the time when the exchange was effected.

Similar provisions apply to the individual who owns or has acquired intangible property such as good-will, trade marks, trade brands, franchises, etc.

Applied to "foreign" operators the term "invested capital" means that portion of the "entire invested capital," as defined and limited in this title, which the net income from sources within the United States bears to the entire net income."

Sec. 208—In case of reorganization, consolidation or change of ownership after Mar. 3, 1917, if a 50 per cent interest remains in the control of the same parties, in ascertaining the invested capital, no asset transferred or received from the prior trade or business shall be allowed a greater value than otherwise would have been allowed under this title, unless such asset was paid for specifically as such, in cash or tangible property, and then not to exceed the actual cash or the actual cash value of the property paid therefor at the time of such payment.

Sec. 209—A trade or business having no invested capital or a nominal capital there shall pay, in addition to the taxes under existing law and this act, in lieu of the tax imposed by Sec. 201, a tax equivalent to 8% of the net income of such trade or business in excess of the deduction of \$3,000 in the case of a domestic corporation or \$6,000 for a domestic partnership or citizen or resident of the United States.

Sec. 210—Gives the secretary of the treasury authority to fix the amount of "invested capital" in cases where it cannot satisfactorily be determined.

Sec. 211—Provides that all foreign partnerships with a net income of more than \$3,000, and all domestic partnerships with a net income of more than \$6,000 shall make correct returns, setting forth gross incomes and deductions allowed.

The remaining sections of this title relate to the administration of the act and to the repeal or continuance in force of conflicting provisions of prior acts.

TITLE V. TAX ON PUBLIC SERVICE AND INSURANCE.

Taxes prescribed under this title became effective Nov. 1, 1917. These taxes are assessed against the public and are collected by the public utility organizations rendering the service which is held responsible for the collection and return of the tax.

Among other things are the following:
3% of the amount paid for transportation by rail or water or by any form of mechanical motor power when in competition with carriers by rail or water of property by freight from any point in the United States to another.

1 cent for each 20 cents, or fraction thereof, paid for the transportation of packages by express over regular routes between fixed terminals within the United States.

8% on the amount paid for the transportation of persons by rail or water. Commutation tickets or trips under 35 miles are excluded. Seats, berths, staterooms, etc., costs are taxed 10%.

5% on the charge for carrying oil by pipe line;

5 cents on each telegraph, telephone or radio dispatch, message or conversation where the toll is 15 cents or more, only one such charge to be made, regardless of the number of lines by which it is handled.

Under Sec. 504 of this title a tax equivalent to 1 cent on each dollar or fraction thereof is imposed on the amount paid as a premium whereby insurance is made or renewed, whether marine, inland, fire, tornado or other form. Reinsurance is exempted from payment of the tax. A like tax on casualty insurance premiums is provided.

TITLE VII—WAR EXCISE TAXES.

Sec. 603 provides for taxing sail and power boats "not used exclusively for trade or national defense," of over 5 tons, length not over 50 feet, 50 cents for each foot, 50 to 100 feet long, \$1 per foot, over 100 feet long, \$2 per foot. Motor boats of not over 5 net tons with fixed engines, \$5. Length over-all shall govern.

TITLE VII. WAR STAMP TAX.

Effective Dec. 1, 1917.

Bonds and certificates of indebtedness, 5 cents on each \$100 or fraction thereof and on all renewals.

Indemnity, surety and contract bonds, 50 cents, or 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part of premium charged; reinsurance policies exempted.

Capital stock issues, 5 cents on each \$100 or face value or fraction thereof, if stock is without face value, 5 cents per share, or if par value is more than \$100, 5 cents per \$100 or fraction, stamps to be affixed to stock book. On transfers of stock the tax rate is 2 cents, instead of 5.

On all sales of produce on exchange a tax of 2 cents shall be paid on each \$100 of consideration, the stamp to be affixed to written evidence of sale or agreement to sell.

On all drafts or checks, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, promissory notes, and for each renewal of same, 2 cents for each \$100 or fraction thereof.

On all conveyances of realty, values \$100 to \$500, 50 cents, and for each additional \$500 or fraction thereof, 50 cents, but this rule shall not be construed to apply to instruments in writing given to secure a debt.

Proxies for voting at elections of officers or meetings of any corporation or association, 10 cents.

Power of attorney, 10 cents.

Parcel post packages, where the postage amounts to 25 cents or more, 1 cent for each 25 cents or fraction thereof.

TITLE XI—POSTAL RATES.

Postage on first class mail is increased from 2 to 3 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. Post cards and private mailing cards are 2 cents, instead of 1. Drop letters to be delivered from the same office from which they are mailed, 2 cents; postal cards 1 cent.

AMENDMENTS.

A number of important amendments to existing revenue laws and regulations were enacted. These are largely applicable to the provisions of the Act of Sept. 8, 1916.

Income defined. Amendment to subdivision (a) of Sec. 2: Income of a taxable person shall include money from whatever source received, subject to the specific executions noted in the new revenue act.

Exceptions on income. Amendment to Sec. 4: Proceeds of life insurance policies and endowment or annuity contracts, value of property acquired by gift or bequest, interest on the obligation of a state or any part thereof, and the incomes of officers and employees of the United States or of any state.

Deductions for gifts. A provision is incorporated in Sec. 5 of the Act of Sept. 8, 1916, whereby contributions or gifts made within the year to any charitable, religious, scientific or educational organization shall be allowed as proper deductions when verified by the rules and regulations prescribed.

Deductions for interest. A deduction shall be made for interest paid on indebtedness, other than for the purchase of non-taxable securities, but information necessary to the proper calculation of the interest must be given. This provision applies to nonresident aliens, also.

Report of Fiduciary agents. Amendment to subdivisions (c) and (e) of Sec. 1204. Reports from all persons or organizations, acting in a fiduciary capacity shall be made of the incomes of all persons, trusts or estates for which they act.

Tax on undistributed profits. This important feature is covered in a new subdivision, (b), of Sec. 10. It provides that profits remaining undistributed at the end of six months of the calendar or fiscal year, as the case may be, shall be taxed at the rate of 10 percent, but this tax shall not apply to such portion of the undistributed net income as is actually invested or employed in a business or that may be invested in obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 1, 1917. In the event profits so retained are not employed or are not reasonably required in the business, they shall be taxed at the rate of 15 per cent.

Limitations of indebtedness. New definitions are given in the re-written paragraphs three and four of subdivision (a) of Sec. 12, and the same paragraphs of subdivision (b) of the same section.

Making returns, penalties. Sec. 18, defining penalties, now provides fines of \$20 to \$1000 for failures or refusals to make returns, and a fine not exceeding \$2000 and imprisonment for not more than one year in the event false or fraudulent returns are made.

Reporting at the source. Six new sections have been added to Part III of Title I of the act of Sept. 8, 1916. These deal largely with the duties and responsibilities of all brokers, agents, officers of profitable business enterprises and others disbursing or distributing dividends, incomes or earnings of any character in making reports of all such transactions.

All doing business as brokers, boards of trade and exchanges shall furnish such information on request, all others are required to render reports to the commissioner of internal revenue.

In Sec. 32, new, it is stipulated that deductions shall not be made of premiums paid on life insurance policies covering the lives of company officers or employees.

The revised revenue act became effective on the day following its passage, unless otherwise provided.

"COBS TO BURN" is the cry since the Farmers Elevator of New Berlin, Ill., started its corn sheller recently, making glad the citizens who are short of coal.

ARGENTINE WHEAT for immediate delivery is selling at Rosario at \$1.58, new crop wheat for delivery in February at \$1.12. Prices indicate a large crop and also anxiety over the prospect of exporting it promptly. The Grain Dealers Ass'n of Rosario recommends that threshing be delayed to economize in the use of sacks, now costing about 9 cents, U. S. currency. Late demoralization of the corn market has made operators timid about making offers for new crop wheat and disinclined to carry large amounts of old crop wheat. Grain dealers are urging the government to make loans on wheat in bulk, properly safeguarded against deterioration.

Indiana Dealers Want More Moisture Admitted to No. 2 Wheat

The meeting called by Chas. B. Riley, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, brot 200 dealers of the state to Indianapolis, Nov. 1, to consider the handling of new corn, war taxes and co-operation with the government.

Ed. K. Shepperd of Indianapolis, in the absence of President Hazelrigg, called the meeting to order, and said:

The prime motive for calling this meeting was in the interest of the Indiana shippers relative to the handling of new corn, to get a line on crop conditions and acquaint them with the probability of considerable larger discounts on off grade corn this year which will require Mr. Shipper to be very careful in making his purchases from the farmer and buy the same way he has to sell, and be sure he has margin enough between his buying and selling price to protect him in every way. It was our further idea in calling this meeting to acquaint the shipper with what he could expect from the government towards regulating grain and also what the government would expect of him.

Mr. Riley, called on to state specifically the objects of the meeting, stated that the purpose was to prepare grain dealers to understand measures confronting the grain trade, with the hope that the opinions of Indiana dealers would crystallize into resolutions to enable the trade to present its views to the proper state and federal authorities.

Winfield Miller of Indianapolis, the first speaker, gave an explanation of the income and excess profits taxes, from which we take the following:

Income and Excess Profits Tax.

It requires the effort of 6 men in the United States to support each soldier abroad. We must have the last billion available. We must get that money in 2 ways—borrowed from citizens, and thru taxation. The old law of 1913 has been almost wholly repealed by the new law. Remember we are to be taxed under both laws, as individuals, corporations, and partnerships, and the grain dealers come under all three groups.

Every individual may be subject to four taxes, namely 2% normal under old tax; 2% normal under new tax; surtax under old law; and additional surtax under new law. The normal tax is imposed upon the gross income less certain deductions, such as the cost of doing business. Under the old law the surtax was 1% over \$20,000 income, and graduated 1 to 13%. The new tax begins at over \$5,000 and grades from 1 to 50%.

Partnerships are not taxed as such, but as individuals, but partnerships must make a report.

The law says excess profit is profit accruing from your business after deducting a certain percentage for invested capital and a fixed sum. In determining the excess tax the years 1911, 1912 and 1913 are the bases for prewar profits. Assuming a capital of \$100,000 and a net income of \$50,000 for 1917 the deduction is 7% on the capital, or \$7,000 and an exemption of \$3,000, so that the tax will be applied on \$40,000.

Everyone must make a return and exhibit his net income. It will then be reviewed by the commissioner of internal revenue.

Show as substantial capital as possible. See that you get every deduction. If fiscal year ends June 1, 6 months will be under old tax, and the second 6 months of 1917 will be under new law.

W. H. Friedley, state fire marshal, ad-

vocated conservation of foodstuffs by fire prevention, saying in part:

"If you should have fire you would be indemnified, but the loss does not feed the men that need it. We sent various cards warning of dangers such as men without permits going thru premises, etc. One Crestline, O., dealer found an infernal machine set between weather board and grain bin."

He described various cases that served to awaken dealers to the need for vigilant care in preventing access to plants without permits. He urged need for watchfulness. Dealers know whether they have sufficient food supplies to warrant being fired by the enemy.

C. B. Jenkins of Noblesville related an instance where an impostor with apparently good credentials had attempted to gain admission to the plant of the Noblesville Milling Co. as an inspector.

Dr. J. W. T. Duvel of the Office of Grain Standardization, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, said the Department had asked for the release of \$30,000 to promote the work of preventing fires in grain elevators. Every elevator in which food grain is stored should be required by the food administration to be properly cleaned and be a good risk for an insurance company.

Afternoon Session.

The first speaker of the afternoon was Evans Woolen, coal director of Indiana, who said that 10 days before he knew nothing about coal except that it came out of the ground. "The demand for coal is abnormal, 30% extra, and the production being increased only 10% makes the problem. In brief outline the failure of the railroads to meet the enormous demands for cars, due to the lack of competent labor, hampers the movement of coal. Mines have been sending out of Indiana the usual amount of coal, but dealers have failed to get any great proportion of the 40% usually shipped into the state.

The coal administrator requires a dealer buying coal thru his office to furnish credit standing from his banker or furnish certified check at the rate of \$175 per car. Where the price prior to Aug. 21 is below that named by the government the contract must be fulfilled and the operator must deliver the coal to the dealer.

H. E. Barnard, food administrator of Indiana, emphasized the need for protection of elevators from incendiarism. The county food administrator will be in touch with newspapers and dealers and report all violations of prices announced from time to time for food supplies.

Frank O. Fitton, of the com'ite that went to Washington to find a disposition of the large quantity of soft corn in Indiana, reported that the government buyer of high explosives said alcohol was now made from the cheaper molasses of Cuba. The distillers had promised to take up with the powder manufacturers the use of alcohol made from corn.

Dr. J. W. T. Duvel delivered an address on the wheat grades, from which we take the following:

Wheat Grades.

If we find that the moisture content is too tight for the soft red winter wheat, after working with this crop, we stand ready to modify it. When we fixed the grades our analysis showed that about 75% of the soft red winter wheat would meet that requirement.

It is a question whether you are doing an injustice to the man in the section which can produce dry wheat because he is giving more for the money he receives.

The federal grain supervision act has no jurisdiction over the transaction between the country dealer and the farmer. He can buy it on any basis he sees fit. We want to bring about the practice of paying more to the farmer who grows the good grain and discounting the man who delivers a low grade.

Some of the buyers at the country points, and also some of the inspectors in the markets have had the idea that they must use all the sieves on all the samples. This sieve is merely intended to take out those three-cornered seeds that cannot be removed by this round sieve; otherwise you don't use it.

Error Due to Inaccurate Government Measure.—The greatest difficulty in the dockage is the removal of chaff, and we find a great deal of chaff in Indiana—not a high percentage, but a small percentage in a very large quantity of wheat. The first announcement that was put out was for this larger size chess screen, which was four and a half sixty-fourths by one-half of an inch, to be used. That sieve is too large for satisfactory work, and that condition has been remedied, and we have added this smaller size. This was due largely to the fact that the measure that we used at the time this sieve was made was later found to be incorrect. This represents about sixty-seven thousandths of an inch, speaking in thousandths of an inch, while the width of this hole is sixty-four thousandths of an inch. It is only a difference of three thousandths, but it is enough to make a considerable difference in your percentages.

Some of them have felt that all samples should be put over this screen also, and they take out all the split kernels and cracked wheat, but unless you have chaff in your sample, this sieve should not be used at all; and merely an occasional kernel of chaff does not justify your using this sieve. It is only when you have chaff present in appreciable quantities. If you can see just a few kernels around in your sample, it is not fair to screen it, because that is the reason we have permitted this inseparable foreign material.

Loss in Milling.—I have this chart that I put on showing the loss in milling wheat containing varying percentages of moisture, to show you why the moisture content is a factor.

Moisture, per cent.	Loss, Pct.
9.1 to 10.....	0.9
10.1 to 11.....	0.7
11.1 to 12.....	1.2
12.1 to 13.....	2.0
13.1 to 14.....	2.2
14.1 to 15.....	2.8
15.1 to 16.....	3.9
16.1 to 17.....	4.6

In milling wheat with 16 per cent to 17 per cent moisture, the loss is 4.6 per cent. These tests were made on a small experimental mill. The results on a daily run or weekly run in a large mill might be somewhat different, but after the grain goes through the mill, over the various rolls and cleaners, of course, that moisture evaporates, and the higher the moisture content the more evaporation.

O. J. Thompson, of Kokomo: You are going to drive us to one thing in Indiana, we have either got to have that moisture content higher or we have got to quote No. 3 wheat and pay only the 3 price for the best wheat. We can not do business under these grades, and it is not fair to the producer to bring in 60-pound dry wheat and have to cut him 3 cents a bushel.

J. M. Brafford, Indianapolis: I believe if the government would change 13 to 14 per cent it would eliminate most of our objections.

C. B. Jenkins: I propose this to Dr. Duvel that 58-lb. wheat is worth more than 57-lb. wheat. Let us pay more for 58-lb. wheat.

Mr. Stackhouse: We have a very

good crop of wheat but not 10 per cent is graded No. 2. It seems to be damp, and the longer it stays in the elevator the damper it is getting.

Sec'y Riley: There isn't any doubt in my mind that these standards are out of line. The interior miller would be glad to accept this wheat on his own grading and many of you would get more for your wheat than you get by the present system of sending a sample to the zone manager at Philadelphia.

Every mill that is under license must absolutely buy from the wagon on government standards.

Dr. Duvel: I appreciate the suggestions that were brot out here and we will give them careful consideration.

The Resolutions Com'ite composed of E. Hutchinson, W. M. Moore and Wallace Lyman, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolutions.

Federal Grades Too Rigid.

WHEREAS, It has seemed to the handlers and producers of wheat of the soft

red winter varieties that the grades as promulgated by the Department of Agriculture have been too rigid, especially in regard to the moisture content, and

WHEREAS, The experience of the shippers in handling the 1916 crop in the State of Indiana has been that the wheat was of a high test but of a character that it took on a moisture content that remained with it after it was threshed but which did not seem to render it liable to get out of condition by reasonable storage. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we earnestly petition the Grain Standardization Department of the Department of Agriculture to raise the limit of the moisture percentage allowed in the No. 2 grade to 14%.

Against Grading By Zone Manager.

WHEREAS, Dissatisfaction has arisen out of the practice of the United States Food Administration requiring two-pound samples of wheat from each car to be sent by the shipper to the Zone Manager in his respective zone when such wheat is shipped from a point where there is no federal inspection to a point where there is no federal inspection and such Zone Manager placing a grade and value upon such sample, therefore

RESOLVED, That this Ass'n go on record as favoring the adoption of rules for handling wheat in the same manner as corn is now handled under like conditions.

Smaller Discounts for Moisture.

RESOLVED, That we earnestly appeal to the proper governmental authority to cause such a readjustment and application of the discounts for winter wheat that approximates the grade of No. 2 as will permit its acceptance by licensed mills, merchants and elevators on No. 2 winter wheat contracts. When qualified for No. 2 grade, except as to its moisture content and when such moisture content exceeds 13%, but does not exceed 13.5% it shall be accepted at a maximum discount of $\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ per bushel and when the moisture content exceeds 13.5 per cent but does not exceed 14% shall be accepted at a maximum discount of 1c per bushel.

Other resolutions adopted tendered the co-operation of grain dealers to the State Fuel Administrator and State Food Director.

Reports by dealers showed an average of 40 per cent damage to corn by frost and otherwise.

Mr. Jenkins made an appeal for contributions to the Y. M. C. A. for United States troops in France.

Adjourned *sine die*.

New Elevator at Green Bay, Wis.

Altho the volume of business in prospect is but a fraction of that coming to the big terminal markets, the city of Green Bay, Wis., has a grain territory of its own warranting the commendable enterprise exhibited by the Green Bay & Western Railroad Co., in erecting the compact fireproof terminal elevator just completed and shown in the engraving herewith.

On the ground the building is 48x70 feet and above the 18 ft. working floor the twelve bins and cupola rise to a total height of 161 ft. For a height of 68 ft. the bins are used for storage, but above that level their outside walls are carried up to form the 15-ft. distributing floor, 21-ft. scale floor and 19-ft. garner story above. The entire building from roof to foundation is of monolithic reinforced concrete construction. Its storage capacity is 165,000 bus.

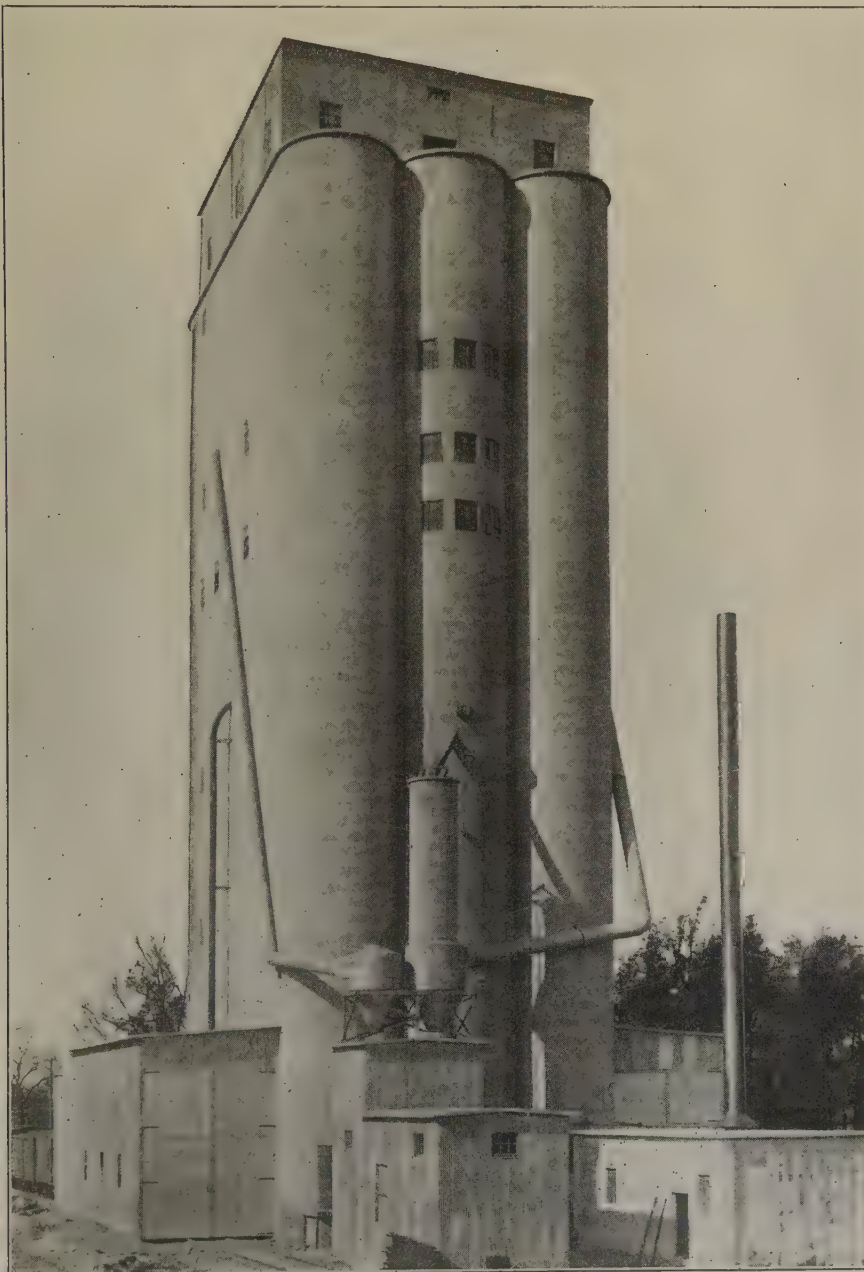
The equipment includes two combination receiving and shipping legs of 8,000 bus. per hour capacity each, two cleaner legs in the cupola of 2,000 bus. per hour capacity, and two house legs of 3,000 bus. hourly capacity, two hopper scales of 2,000 bus. capacity, one No. 9 Monitor Receiving Separator, one No. 9 Monitor Oat Clipper, a double drum car puller and two pairs of power shovels. All machines are driven by individual electric motors supplied by the General Electric Co.

The dust house and packing room is 14x36 ft. and 24 ft. high, and over it are two Cyclone Dust Collectors. The boiler house is 16x34 and 20 ft. high.

Grain arriving out of condition or containing much moisture will be made safe for shipment or storage, as the house is well equipped in this respect, having besides the usual cleaning machinery an Ellis Patent Bleacher Stack and an Ellis Combination Drier and Cooler. The capacity of the bleacher is 1,500 bus. per hour; drying capacity 1,500 bus. per hour and cooling 3,500 bus. per hour.

The plant was erected by the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. and is being operated by the Cargill Elevator Co.

W. T. McCray, of Kentland, Ind., formerly pres. of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, is one of the com'ite on cattle of the Meat Division of the United States Food Administration. Mr. McCray has achieved national prominence as a breeder of prize winning Hereford beves.



New 165,000-bu. Elevator of Green Bay & Western R. R., at Green Bay, Wis.

Seeds

GALVESTON, IND., Nov. 6.—Some clover is being hulled and is in good condition.—Garrison Bros.

ESTANCIA, N. M.—The H. Herzstein Seed Co. has been incorporated with \$8,000 capital stock.

BATAVIA, N. Y.—A seed and grain elevator will be erected here by the Interstate Grain & Seed Co., of Buffalo.

JEFFERSON, IA.—Building and contents of the Jefferson-Ratekin Seed Co. was totally destroyed when a sheet iron stove exploded.

SPRING BROOK, N. D., Oct. 30.—Flax seed crop was light, and the quality low.—C. W. Larson, mgr. Spring Brook Farmers Elvtr. Co.

RALSTON, NEB.—The Nebraska Seed Co., of Omaha, has bot 60 acres of land near here and will erect a seed drying house to cost about \$5,000.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—The Manitowoc Seed Co. has filed an amendment to its articles of incorporation increasing its capital stock from \$20,000 to \$100,000.

SHERMAN, TEX.—The warehouse of the G. B. R. Smith Milling Co., containing seed wheat, oats and some flour, was destroyed by fire Oct. 19. Loss, about \$25,000.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—H. H. Miller, formerly with the Albert Dickinson Co., has taken shares in the Funk Bros. Seed Co., and will remove to this city to be assistant manager.

AMES, IA.—Blair, Harper & Co. have been incorporated at this city with \$20,000 capital stock, to deal in seeds. The incorporators are Geo. E. Graham, Geo. Judish and others.

HAL PRICE HEADLEY, R. S. Scrugham and Gabe Duval make up the personnel of the new firm of Headley & Co., organized at Lexington, Ky., with a capital of \$10,000 to handle seed and grain.

DISTILLERIES of Indiana will reopen, it is reported, to make alcohol for the government. Western distillers will meet in Chicago to decide on a policy for handling soft and frosted corn.

KAFFR receipts at Kansas City during October were 5,500 bus., compared with 24,200 bus. in October, 1916; and 8,000 bus. were shipped in that month this year, compared with 36,000 bus. last year.

WINONA, MINN.—This company, which was recently incorporated with capital stock of \$20,000, has succeeded G. H. Krumdick & Co. E. F. Hein is pres. and treas., and J. B. Leveille vice-pres. and sec'y of this company.—Northern Field Seed Co.

ANNUAL CONTEST of the North Dakota Improved Seed Growers' Ass'n will be held at Fargo, Jan. 15-18. Rules governing the distribution of prizes and contests will be mailed on application. One pound samples of each kind of seed is the amount required for the contest. Samples should be sent and entry made as soon as possible. If, after testing, samples are found to be of suitable quality they will be placed on seed lists which go to all parties who wish to buy seeds for sowing. Later the samples will be placed on exhibit at the Grain Growers convention.

C. F. WOOD, formerly with Wood, Stubbs & Co., Louisville, Ky., has opened a seed reporting office in the Board of Trade building, Chicago, for the Bureau of Markets of the agricultural department. Reports from this office will cover stocks on hand, movement, prices, etc., for many sections of the country. The first report is now being compiled, and should be ready Nov. 15.

SHENANDOAH, IA.—Buildings and equipment of the Ratekin Seed House have been taken over by the Henry Field Seed Co., both of this city. The building will be known as warehouse No. 4 and for the present will be used largely for storage purposes. H. B. Solon, secretary of the Ratekin company, goes with the transfer and will act as assistant to Mr. Pitzer in the garden seed department.

CARPINTERIA, CAL.—Complete modern equipment for handling beans is being installed in the building recently leased by Henry Berrien Fish. Mr. Fish formerly was associated with the Henry Fish Seed Co., withdrawing from that concern last spring. Associated with him in the new enterprise are Chas. B. Howe and Frank Roberts. All of them have had valuable experience in growing and handling seed beans.

CLEVELAND, O.—At the meeting of the executive com'te of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, held in New York Oct. 25, it was decided to hold the next annual convention in Chicago, June 18-20, 1918. A com'te was appointed consisting of J. L. Hunt, C. C. Massie, Kirby F. White, H. M. Earl and W. G. Acarlett, to confer with the U. S. Food Commissioners, and a motion was carried to invest all available funds of the ass'n. in Liberty Bonds.—C. E. Kendel, sec'y.

THREE AND A HALF months after seeding a new white sweet clover, at the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, showed a growth of 4½ feet, and produced a heavy seed crop. An annual white sweet clover was unknown to the world until last year, when a few plants developed from an experimental planting. Interest in the sweet clover annual arises chiefly from the value of such a plant as green manure. It is thought, however, that it will be valuable for hay and pasture.

LANSING, MICH., Nov. 3.—The percentage of clover seed harvested as compared with average years is 58 in the state. The final estimated average yield per acre of beans is 6.89 bus. in the state. Seed threshed, up to and including October 6, as per returns of threshermen, is as follows: peas, 83,985 bus.; timothy seed, 6,666 bus.; June clover seed, 974 bus.; mammoth clover seed, 3,701 bus.; alsike clover seed, 9,880 bus.; beans, all kinds, 5,956 bus.—Coleman C. Vaughan, sec'y of state.

TESTS with Baltic and German varieties of alfalfa by County Agriculturist H. Roland Glaisyer, of Klamath Falls, Ore., show the first named to be best adapted to that region. The hay product in each case was five tons to the acre, but the Baltic is much earlier. Experiments also were made with five varieties of barley, of which it is said that of the five varieties, Hanchem, Swanneck, Wisconsin pedigree, Mariot and Manchuria, that the Mariot and Manchuria being varieties early to mature were damaged by frost. The other three, according to appearance before threshing, were about even as to yield with, perhaps, a slight advantage in favor of Wisconsin pedigree. A further and complete report will be available after threshing.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The firm of I. L. Radwaner, seed merchants at New York City, are spreading their activities by paying special attention to wholesale, jobbing and recleaning of agricultural field seeds, eliminating brokerage business entirely, in which they have been active in former years.

From the Seed Trade.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—I regret that dry weather during part of the growing season prevented the maturing of full crops. Poa pratensis was very deficient. Part of the timothy sod had been turned under to be planted in corn. Consequently, the crop was smaller than usual. Clovers are also deficient. Sunflower seed has been partly neglected. Cow peas planted on stubblefields did not ripen well. Castor beans have been mostly discontinued.—Chas. E. Prunty.

WINONA, MINN.—The timothy crop in Southern Minnesota was not more than one-third that of a year ago. Most of the old seed had been shipped out by Sept. 1, owing to advance during the summer months. Red clover crop which promised very good was damaged considerably by early frost. Crop about one-half of what was expected on this account. Quality very good. Alsike crop was very good and seed has been marketed freely owing to high prices.—Northern Field Seed Co.

TOLEDO, O.—Clover seed crop of the world is smaller than last year, when it was an average. Recent weather has been unfavorable. Our country is an exporter instead of an importer as usual. Trade now is mostly in March. Hedgers like to put judgment day off as far as possible. There is no restriction on clover seed. It is not food, but a valuable fertilizer. Stocks generally accumulate in the fall and melt away in the spring. There will be a larger spring demand than usual owing to the large wheat acreage.—C. A. King & Co.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—We understand some exports mainly of timothy and red top have been made to Holland, but have not followed the export situation very much, as we do not specialize in exporting, but we do in importing. Regarding imported red clover, we expect the price for the new FAQ seed to be about 25c per lb. New York, and samples may arrive at the end of this coming month. There may be a little sent here, but not very much. The Japanese market for rape seed is very firm, and the price has advanced ½c per lb. in the last week. We believe this is due to the scarcity of freight room, and we expect the prices to be higher shortly.—Maxim Hershey Seed Co.

TOLEDO, O.—Clover seed furnished more thrills this week. Broke all records by making a new high; \$15.65 for January and February. It takes nerve to anticipate next spring's wants at so high a level. Those who anticipate may be right but they have a long way to travel and it costs money to carry it. Granted the shortage of the present crop is a real one and that Europe already has made a big hole in the old crop carried over. Granted, too, rains caught a lot of seed in the fields that should have been saved, but look at the prices. They are more than war prices. Won't the cost curtail the consumption? Won't alsike and timothy be substituted to a great extent? Temporarily the latter may be a benefit. There is plenty of timothy and we haven't heard any serious complaint that alsike was scarce.—J. F. Zahm & Co.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—The principal grass seed crops that are grown in this section for seed are Kentucky blue grass and orchard grass. Both of these crops were short this year though the quality of seed was excellent. The indications are that there will not be enough orchard grass seed to meet demand next spring and that the stocks of Kentucky blue grass seed, both old and new seed, will be exhausted before the 1918 crop is stripped. On account of the increased cultivation of our farm lands the probabilities are that we shall have a greatly decreased acreage of Kentucky blue grass and orchard grass in 1918.—The C. S. Brent Seed Co.

TOLEDO, O.—Clover seed above \$16. Something unheard of in normal times. Advanced easily. Little opposition. While such advances suggest profit-taking reactions, there's nothing in the situation to suggest early lower levels. Holdings in strong hands. Don't appear to be afraid of the price. The November record levels reflect extremely bad October harvesting and hulling news. Much of the crop will stay in the fields of Northern Ohio and Indiana until next spring. Rainy October interfered with movement. It is late and light. Smallest receipts on record for modern times. Whole season's receipts below one week's arrivals year ago. Shipments large. Toledo stocks decreasing. Whole situation of stocks is reverse of normal. Stocks normally accumulate in fall. This year the accumulation process is replaced by decrease. High prices have failed to prove a magnet for shippers. There is an actual shortage of clover—but how much will the consumer pay?—Good deal of shortage can be discounted by levels like these.—Southworth & Co.

LONDON, ENG., Oct. 9.—As usual at this time of the year, for some time past the larger seed operators have been anxiously watching the weather. At one time there was a good prospect of saving clover seed in England, but unfortunately the weather and other circumstances have been unfavorable, with the result that we are now faced with one of the smallest crops for many years. This is unfortunate, as similar conditions prevail in France, from which country we have recently imported large quantities. In consequence the U. K. has been sending orders to the U. S. A. and Canada, to which country we shall have to look for high grade clover seed and alsyke. At the time of writing the trade is somewhat unsettled on account of rumors that the British Government intend to either take over the control of the agricultural seed trade, or introduce some form of control. In what form this will be is not yet known, but it has a disturbing effect. The fact remains that we are short of good quality red clover seed. White clover is also scarce. There is not such a scarcity of alsyke or timothy. The latter article seems to have been freely imported. Orchard grass is short here, also high grade meadow fescue, but the demand for Permanent Pasture and Lawn grass seed is much less than in normal times. C. W. Le May & Co.

To Clean Seed Elevator Boot.

Grain Dealers Journal: Replying to "Seed Handler" in Oct. 25 Journal asking how to clean out the elevator boot to prevent mixing of different kinds of seeds I would say that if he will bolt a small brush on top of one of the buckets so the bristles extend over the edge about 1/2 inch and same width as bucket he will

overcome his trouble of mixing seed in the boot. The brush coming round in the boot will sweep out and throw it in the leg, and the following bucket will get it before it falls back.—Geo. H. White, mgr. H. M. Freeman Grain Co., Schneider, Ind.

Texas Seed Dealers Organize.

At a meeting of the seed men of Texas, held at Dallas, Oct. 20, the Texas Seedmen's Ass'n was organized. Attendance included nearly all of the larger wholesale and retail seed concerns of the state, who became members of the organization.

The members feel that by getting closer together much good can be accomplished for the seed industry of the state. Officers selected for the year are: Ed. H. Schulte, president, Houston, Tex.; Robert Nicholson, vice-pres., Dallas, Tex.; J. H. Meredith, sec'y-treas., Dallas, Tex.

Timothy Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of timothy seed at the various markets in October, 1917, compared with October, 1916, were as follows:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Chicago, lbs.	5,172,000	5,631,000	2,816,000	5,363,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	624,242	1,624,795	397,410	63,958
Cincinnati, bags	3,555	18,725	7,111	8,908
Toledo, bags	12,071	2,580	267	1,220

Clover Seed Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of clover seed at the various markets in October, 1917, compared with October, 1916, were as follows:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Milwaukee, lbs.	1,408,332	672,086	32,050	56,904
Chicago, lbs.	945,000	1,308,000	483,000	602,000
Cincinnati, bags	2,004	3,905	1,011	3,092
Toledo, bags	3,439	16,492	4,446	1,186

Flaxseed Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed at the various markets in October, 1917, compared with October, 1916, were in bushels as follows:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Minneapolis	979,600	2,380,410	76,920	299,100
Winnipeg	425,700	384,100		
Duluth	271,615	966,088	307,482	309,004
Chicago	114,000	158,000	2,000	.....
Milwaukee	55,650	31,200		.....
Kansas City	18,000	.....	10,000	1,000

Imports and Exports of Seeds.

Imports and exports of seeds for August, with comparative figures for August, 1917, and for eight months of the calendar year and like data for the corresponding period of 1916, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows:

	IMPORTS.			
	August.		12 mos. ending Aug.	
	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Castor beans, bus.	42,165	145,477	607,006	994,367
Flaxseed, bus.	803,477	1,165,245	6,566,955	8,778,124
Red clover, lbs.	44,120	342,312	3,917,303	28,751,681
Other clovers, lbs.	276,785	889,649	5,868,566	5,104,238
Other grass seed, lbs.	685,745	528,006	5,456,834	7,214,786
	EXPORTS.			
	August.		12 mos. ending Aug.	
	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Flaxseed, bus.	41	58	766	1,450
Clover, lbs.	321,699	55,332	3,589,947	3,465,890
Timothy, lbs.	544,053	448,976	9,654,942	6,901,017
Other grass seed, lbs.	83,882	45,052	4,698,106	2,096,879

Owed to "Collect."

Than members of the firm of Pittman & Harrison Co., Sherman, Tex., there are no men more patriotic. They are paying war revenue taxes without complaint, they are co-operating with state and nation in the conservation of the food supply, they are staunch supporters of all worthy war causes, but a feeling long repressed recently burst forth in measured cadence.

Many grain men throughout the country will sympathize keenly with them and will feel disposed to clip this "owed" and pass it along to some of their patrons:

COLLECT.

"We like to have you wire us when you, at times, desire us to hand out information about the blooming nation, about the war or weather, or of the price of clover. It always sets us laughing, when folks start telegraphing; it makes us glad and merry, and optimistic, very. But don't you think, dear patron, be you a man or matron, that when you send a message you ought to pay its passage? 'Collect!' the word is fearful! 'Prepaid' is far more cheerful. We don't protest unduly—for forty years, yours truly.

"We like to have you phone us; our patrons always own us; it makes us mad and nervous, if we can't give good service. Oh, call us up whenever you feel like such endeavor, and we will gladly hear you, and bring the market near you. But don't you think, when phoning, and keeping wires a-groaning, whatever you are saying, you ought to do the paying? When we call up a dealer, a doctor, or a speeler, to ask him how he's stacking, or what he may be lacking, we always pay for talking—the other plan is shocking. It makes men sore, unruly—for forty years, yours truly."

Chicago Inspection Fee to Be Raised.

The new federal grading system has imposed so much extra labor and requires so much more time to classify wheat properly that the chief Grain Inspector at Chicago, Walter Schmidt, fears that he will be unable to give the trade the prompt service that is absolutely necessary unless his force is increased, to do which the revenues must be increased, and he will go before the Illinois Public Utilities Commission for authority to raise the price of inspection from 50 cents to \$1 per car.

At a meeting with the trade Oct. 26 the question was discussed by Chief Schmidt and the members of the Board of Trade.

The expenses of the grain inspection department are now exceeding its income; so that an increased appropriation by the Legislature will be required, and this increase will be more readily granted if the fees are increased.

Under the old system a car of grain could be graded in 3 minutes, now it takes 40 to 50 minutes. Now the department has to pay the fare of the employees to and from the tracks. Formerly they rode on passes.

Altho most of the western markets have a higher fee the grain receivers present objected to the proposed increase, as grain might be driven away from the Chicago market to those having a small fee. Particular objection was made to an increase on oats, as no more work is involved in inspecting oats now than formerly, the government not having introduced its refinements of inspection on that grain.

Will some friendly disposed, ingenious student kindly inform the Food Administration regarding the food value of the grain in wood?

War Affecting the Grain Trade.

All flour mills, regardless of size, will be licensed by the federal government.

THE NEW BLANK FORMS of the Food Administration for elevators include an additional column for seed wheat.

RECENTLY the food administrator ordered 50,000 bushels of oats, held in New York more than 30 days, sold to an exporter.

A WAR BREAD proclamation by the President is expected to be issued soon, prescribing a standard loaf to be made by bakers.

THE FOOD Administration is said to have taken over all grain at New York which has been held in store for more than 30 days.

APPOINTED to serve as federal food administrators: South Dakota, Chas. N. Herreid, Aberdeen; Porto Rico, Albert E. Lee, San Juan.

AUSTRALIAN and Japanese flour at London, it is said, will be taken over by the British government at 78 to 76s per 280 lbs. and resold to agents at 50s, 3d.

FOR SELLING seed potatoes for more than the established price George Tansley, a farmer of Wisbech, England, was fined \$1,500. His profit on sales was \$1,055.

EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY all direct trading by millers, exporters and blenders of flour with European countries is prohibited. The business will be handled by the food administrator.

THERE IS NOT a single country in Europe that has not made a complete failure of food control, from an economic as well as a conservation standpoint.—*Northwestern Miller*.

FINLAND resents the action of this government in prohibiting the exportation of flour. "The American decision was a hard blow to us," says the newspaper, *Hufvudstadsbladet*, of Helsingfors.

CANADA is to receive \$350,000,000 for its surplus wheat. Plans for the sale of surplus stocks have been completed, according to information given out by Sir Thomas White, minister of finance.

SHORTAGE of grains in Germany in part will be made good by a yield of 4,000,000 to 4,500,000 tons of potatoes in excess of the estimate. The corn supply for the winter is said to have been fully secured.

ALL the wheat of Australia has been bought by the British government but will be held at the risk of Australia until December 31. Storage is scarce and the royal commission has decided to erect silos in which the grain will be stored.

MEXICO is to receive 1,000,000 bushels of corn from the United States. Sec'y Lansing has so notified the com'ite on foodstuffs of the national chamber of commerce and asked that the matter be handled with the food administrator.

PROHIBITION of the use of grains in the manufacture of beer and whiskey is being considered by the Canadian parliament. This is going Uncle Sam one better. The prohibition will include the so-called temperance beer as well as full strength beer and whiskey.

FINNISH WAR BREAD is made of equal parts rye flour and pine bark. Bread rations now are five ounces per day. Finland's normal production of cereals is 350,000 tons, her imports 420,000 tons. Last year's imports were 1,000 tons and the production this year was only 300,000 tons. The potato crop was below the average, and oats is being used for food.

A 14-OUNCE LOAF of bread, to sell to consumers at 7 cents, was promised for the people of the United States by Julius H. Barnes, president of the Food Administration Grain Corporation, at a Kansas City luncheon. He said New York bakers are now producing such a loaf.

OKLAHOMA FARMERS are feeding wheat to their stock. Reports to the State Board of Defense from twenty-three western counties state that 500,000 bushels will be so used. Several counties report a decreased acreage for next year, the losses ranging from 6 to 20 percent.

GRAIN SUPERVISORS of the Department of Agriculture have been instructed to aid the zone agents of the Grain Corporation in grading wheat. When an agent of the Grain Corporation is in doubt about the correct grade he is authorized to ask the supervisor to pass on the sample.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The bread shortage is alarming and unless increased supplies can be imported the first of the year will see actual famine. It is claimed that the shortage is due to setting a fixed price on wheat, leading farmers to sow other crops and cutting the wheat acreage 50 per cent.

TEXAS MILLERS are to grind 1,000,000 bushels of Australian wheat, the flour to be shipped to England. The mills of that state grind about 25,000,000 bus. annually. This year the state produced about 15,000,000 bus. and the difference, if possible, is to be made up by importations from Australia.

MODERATE QUANTITIES of corn, oats and rye may be shipped to the export elevators of the B. & O. and the Western Maryland railroads at Baltimore, without reference to export license numbers. This arrangement holds good only on sale of grain on arrival. Permits are to be secured from the office of the food administrator.

RESPONDING to the argument of a guaranteed price of \$30 a ton English farmers produced a record breaking crop of potatoes. Selling prices are far below the price guaranteed by the government. A campaign to bring about greater consumption has been launched. Surplus stocks in the Glasgow district are said to be ten times the normal demand.

CANADA has adopted an order in council prohibiting the exportation of screenings except under license. Screenings are needed to feed swine and poultry. Formerly there was no local market for screenings and they were exported to the United States. This action was taken in response to the demand for an increased supply for animal feed stuffs.

AN ARRANGEMENT has been perfected between Russia and Roumania for the diversion of the wheat crop of Bessarabia to Roumania. Storage depots have been established and 20,000 tons of grain already have been assembled. The crop is abundant and it is thought will more than meet the needs of the army. Food outlook is considerably improved.

ITALY'S WHEAT CROP, says a semi-official communication, is 1,000,000 tons below that of last year. Importations last year were 2,000,000 tons and with the added shortage the demand this year will be for 3,000,000 tons. The government is buying wheat abroad and parceling it out for about half the cost of the wheat, absorbing freight and exchange. Shortly after its entry into the war Italy established a maximum price for wheat and adopted the course of pocketing the loss on importations.

"THERE is no intention on the part of the government to interrupt the normal methods of handling the crops of corn and oats. They are large enough to make it reasonably sure that speculation and hoarding will not produce abnormal conditions such as would have been inevitable for wheat if government control had not been instituted."—Julius H. Barnes.

A STRICT EMBARGO is being maintained against the exportation of flour, sugar and other foodstuffs to Mexico. Residents of Juarez have been permitted to take limited quantities from El Paso. Advantage has been taken of this privilege to assemble carload lots for shipment to interior points, in violation of the embargo and also in violation of the trading with the enemy act, shipments being made to German firms.

GERMANY'S WHEAT CROP for 1917 will be 40 per cent below normal, rye, oats and barley 45 per cent below normal. Total wheat and rye crop is 7,500,000 tons, against a yield of 13,000,000 in 1913. The loss in part will be made up by the yield in Roumania. The food situation will depend largely on the outcome of the potato crop, now being harvested. The Austria-Hungary situation is said to be worse than that of Germany.

CORN is not shipped to Europe because there are no facilities there for grinding it and because as a breadstuff corn meal is unfamiliar to Europeans. Most of the nations of Europe now are using 20 to 50 per cent of adulterants in their bread, comprising chiefly corn and potato flour. England demands a 20 per cent adulteration and permits 50 per cent, beyond which point it has been found it is inadvisable to go.—*Food Administration*.

ITALY ADOPTED regulations governing the working of wheat for bread and food pastes, effective Sept. 6. The washing and wetting of wheat is prohibited, thus putting out of use all machinery employed for such work. The cleaning of wheat is obligatory. For every quintal (100 kilos, or 220.46 pounds) of uncleaned wheat consigned to the mills for flour they must give back 85 kilos of flour and thirteen kilos of bran, plus the proceeds of the cleaning to the amount of one per cent.

ITALIAN CROPS are superior in quality to those of last year, but the quantity is about 10% less. Farmers claim they could not make expenses and a reasonable return on their investment when selling at the prices established by the government. The new maximum prices put out, reduced to our weights and values, give 100 lbs. tender and medium wheat a value of \$4.72, hard wheat, \$5.46, corn or oats, \$3.45, barley or rye, \$3.91. These prices are substantially higher than those formerly in effect and are said to be satisfactory.

INDIA'S wheat crop for 1916-17, based on revised final returns of acreage and outturn, is estimated at 10,158,000 tons, against 8,652,000 tons for the 1915-16 period, an increase of 17 per cent.

ILLINOIS corn huskers receive 5 to 8 cents a bushel now, against 3 formerly paid. Farmers are said to be building more cribs in eastern Illinois and to be selling only the low grade corn that will not keep.

WE ARE new in the grain business, and the information we received from a sample copy of the Grain Dealers Journal was worth the price of the paper for a whole year.—Guyman Equity Exchange, by W. T. Bratton.

Non-Freezing Cooling System for Gas Engines.

Winter with its zero temperatures will soon be here, and in a short time it will be necessary to drain the gas engine cylinder whenever a stop is made; but there is at least one man in the land who does not think of this, or if he does, it is to rejoice that draining the engine is a thing of the past for him.

This man is A. A. Johnston of Zenda, Kan., and the reason why he does not have to drain the cylinder of the engine which he operates is shown in the accompanying sketch. This pictures a method of piping between the engine cylinder "A" and the cooling tank "B", which permits gravity to drain the cylinder and the pipes as soon as the engine stops.

The tank which contains the cooling water is located outside the engine room with its top beneath the ground. At the bottom of the tank is an ordinary 2" tubular well cylinder complete with valves as used in a well. The stuffing box in the top of the pump cylinder is not packed, and part of the water is allowed to escape, only enough being sent thru the pipe to the engine to keep the latter cooled.

A shaft, "C" with a crank on one end, is mounted on bearings in the upper part of the engine room, extending thru the wall of the building so that the crank is outside and directly over the pump cylinder. A joint is placed in the pump rod to give it sufficient flexibility to allow for the movement of the crank and still to exert a perpendicular thrust on the plunger, thereby working this member up and down and causing water to be pumped thru the engine. A pulley mounted on the shaft is driven by a belt from the hub of the engine's main shaft.

In operation, the plunger commences to pump water as soon as the engine is started, and continues to do so as long as it is running. Immediately upon stopping the water begins to flow back toward the pump cylinder, and the open stuffing box permits it to escape into the tank until all the water is drained from the engine cylinder, and from the pipes to a level with the water line in the tank.

As the tank is placed below the surface of the ground the water will never freeze to any extent, and the pump cylinder is well below the frost line.

This entire system may be installed without purchasing any material except such as can be secured locally, and the satisfaction which will result from knowledge that a burst cylinder is practically impossible will be worth many times the money it will cost to put in the equipment.

When engine is running the cool water will enter bottom of cylinder and the heated water will rise to the return pipe and drain back into the underground tank. If water gets hot the open end of the upright pipe leading to return drain will permit of expansion.

Billing Outbound Grain.

General order C. S. 5, issued by the special com'te on National Defense, of the American Railway Ass'n, provides that, effective Nov. 1, all solid car loads of outbound grain for inter-road shipment "shall be offered and accepted in interchange only when accompanied by agency revenue waybill."

Under this rule, says J. S. Brown, manager transportation department of the Chicago Board of Trade, a trunk line will not accept for road haul a car of grain from a switch line unless such car is accompanied by billing instructions which will enable the trunk line to waybill the car to destination on revenue billing.

Billing instructions must be furnished the railroad serving the elevator the same day the car is loaded, for all cars loaded up to 3 p. m., and are requested to be furnished, where possible, on all cars loaded until 4 p. m.

Instructions may be given at the elevator direct to the railroad, by telephone to whatever employee railroad and elevator have agreed upon. Billing instructions necessary to move the car to destination on revenue billing must include: point of origin, ex-car number and initials, name of shipper, weight, name of consignee, destination and routing.

This order applies to all traffic thruout the country.

Elevator Observation.

BY TRAVELER.

THE BLUNDERS of an inexperienced builder remain forever a cause of dissatisfaction to the operator of the plant. One of them may be seen almost any day in the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co., at Sandwich, Ill., where the building of an expensive plant was entrusted to a man without the knowledge the job required. He put in two dumps and two legs, equipping the dump which is first in order as the elevator is approached with a dump scale. On the other, or second dump, no scale was placed. The second dump presents the greater monotony of the two, for the reason that it is so short that it will not accommodate a wagon, according to the elevator man's statement, and is, therefore, wholly useless. The dump which can be used is fitted with a sink which will hardly hold two wagon loads of grain, and it will not drain satisfactorily.

Both legs are of sufficient size to handle a large quantity of grain, but the leg which serves the first dump can not be made to work at its full capacity because when that is attempted its backlegging will cause a choke. The backlegging is due to faulty construction at the head. The second leg (which does very good work) can not be used in connection with the first dump as a conveyor is not provided for that purpose. This places the elevator man in the position of having one dump which he can not use because it is too short to dump a wagon; while the other dump sink has a very limited capacity and its leg will handle but little grain. An experienced builder would never have permitted such a condition to creep into one of his plants, and for this reason his work would have been cheaper even if it had cost twice as much as was paid to the inexperienced man.

Governor Capper Criticises Food Control.

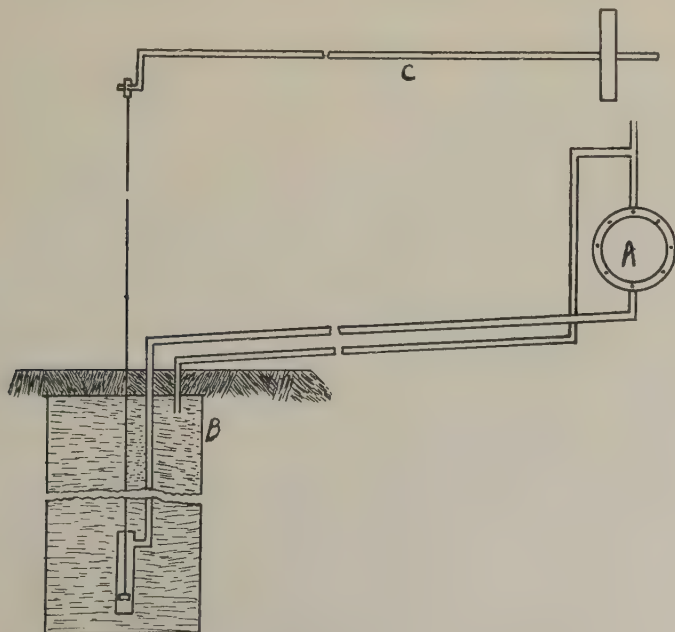
Governor Capper of Kansas on Oct. 28 wrote Herbert Hoover, federal food administrator, calling attention to the failure of the food control law to reduce the price of flour as was promised when the bill was before Congress. From his letter the following is taken:

In addressing you if I must speak somewhat earnestly about the food-price situation in the middle west, I wish to assure you it is with no disrespect, nor with a purpose to find fault. We appreciate out here the vast amount of hard work that has been done by the Food Administration. At the same time we are forced to confess that so far it has been almost entirely at the expense of the wheat-raiser. To lower the price of food, we took the profits of the farmer in the name of the consumer for such necessities.

The price of the farmers' wheat was reduced, taking practically \$50,000,000 out of the pockets of the Kansas farmers in 24 hours. But the farmer's sacrifice apparently has been made in vain. The millers, the bakers and the retailers have not reduced their prices accordingly and they show no disposition to reduce them. The farmer, who still is paying as much, or more, for his flour and everything he buys, is losing confidence in the power of the government to enforce a square deal and the general effect of the situation as it stands is deplorable.

There can be no defense of a system that takes profit away from the producer thru government authority and yet fails to give the consumer the benefit of that saving.

If flour had been reduced in price correspondingly with wheat, the price of flour would now be considerably under \$10 a barrel. And the baker is making much more of a margin proportionately than the miller. He is making higher profits than ever he made and at a time when extortionate profits are more than unpatriotic.



Non-freezing Cooling System for Gas Engine.

Sane Food Control.

Amid the flood of gratuitous suggestions on food control volunteered by paid and unpaid politicians, reformers, socialists and self-seekers, it is gratifying to find one responsible head who takes a sane view of food control and has the courage to tell the mass of the people some unpleasant truths.

W. J. Hanna, the new food controller of Canada, in a recent statement, elucidates principles that are patriotic and economically sound, as follows:

Unless the consumers in the cities of Canada consider their willingness to face a complete disruption of all trades, a total breakdown of real estate values, and the utter demoralization of labor conditions in their cities, the Food Controller cannot possibly accede to the demand made in some quarters to "cut prices down," to "sell food at cost," or as it is otherwise expressed, to "do away with the middleman." Such goals may be partially achieved.

The Supernumerary Middleman.—The supernumerary, unnecessary and inefficient middleman, whose presence in the community is one of the most serious economic wastes of the day, whose low standards of efficiency set the standards of the whole community—is beyond any but the mildest powers of the Food Controller. This, one of the most serious aggravations of the high-price situation, cannot be removed without precipitating disaster upon the whole country.

Too Many City People.—That there have been too many city people and too few farmers in this Dominion is common knowledge. But it is also well known that among our city people there are too many distributors, too many shippers, packers, carriers, wholesalers, retailers, advertisers, printers, salesmen, brokers, sub-brokers, deputy brokers, assistant sub-deputy-brokers, and the whole army of the people in the service and professions that wait upon the middlemen. I do not say that the functions of these non-producers could be done away with, but I do say that there were and there are too many for each function—too much duplication of effort and equipment.

In the city of Toronto in 1910 (the last census year) there were less than 30,000 actual producers of goods, including a large proportion of those who produced only luxuries. The balance of, say, the 100,000 wage earners in the city of Toronto must have been either servants, professional men or middlemen. And this inflated staff of non-producers, in every Canadian city and town, was and still is dependent for its wages upon the movement of farm goods to the city and city goods to the farm, and all the over-elaborated over-elaborated processes which a luxurious civilization imagines are necessary to its happiness.

Consumer a Middleman.—While the average consumer in our cities is giving vent to his resentment against the middlemen in general, and against the big middlemen (the packing and distribution corporations, for example) in particular he overlooks two vital facts: First, that he himself is probably a middleman of the least essential and least efficient sort and dependent for his living upon the continuance of an effete economic condition; and, second, that any Government regulation tending, by radical means, to reduce the middleman's "spread or margin of profit" tends to wipe out the unnecessary and inefficient middleman and to make still richer the big middleman and his corporations. I do not say this is just, I only point out that it is true and that so long as it is true the Food Controller cannot cut prices or wipe out the middleman or "sell goods at cost."

There has not been, and there will not be, an instant's hesitation to bring to bear all the powers of the Food Controller against any producer or middleman whom we find, in our present investigations to be making an undue charge for his services—an unfair "spread." Unquestionably, as I said before, there are too many middlemen. Without a doubt, by fixing maximum prices so that only the big concerns could operate, we could force thousands of middlemen out of their offices and stores, and, theoretically, into factories and onto farms.

But such a transformation could not be quickly effected without appalling confusion. Shops and offices would be idle. The men who depend for their income on renting shops, or selling goods to retailers, or delivering goods, or collecting bills, or

renting telephones—and the armies of people who wait on these in turn—would be deprived of their revenue. Rent and taxes would go unpaid. The value of real estate would collapse. The credit structure of the whole community would be violently shaken. A wasteful way of living might thus be corrected—but at what a price!

The first duty of the Food Controller, let me remind you, is not to cut prices, eliminate middlemen, "sell goods at cost" or correct in a day economic evils which an unthrifty and luxurious use has allowed, even encouraged to grow up, but to protect Canada, the Canadian troops, and our share of the war of the Empire against disaster thru famine—I use the word without any exaggeration—I can do this only by decreasing consumption and as far as possible, increasing production.

With wages better than ever and unemployment unknown, with the purchasing power of a dollar in the food market very little lower than its purchasing power in the labor market, the middle and well-to-do classes of Canadians still buying luxuries, really cheap food would for the present be a disastrous invitation to these classes—the really poor need no exhortation from me to economize—to squander our scant provisions and defeat the very objects for which the Food Controller was appointed.

We find the Grain Dealers Journal very valuable.—The J. E. Wells Co., Sidney, O.

Protecting Millers' Profits in the Southwest.

Having gotten the millers to sign an agreement to buy wheat as directed the Grain Corporation has been confronted with the problem of providing wheat for those millers who owned no lines of elevators in order that they may grind their normal proportion of the crop and do business at a profit in competition with other millers who, in the years before the war, had gone to the expense of building and maintaining grain elevators. In an effort to divide the wheat equitably the following orders have been sent out:

In view of the fact that the food Administration Grain Corporation finds itself without sufficient wheat at the country points to furnish a just proportion of the visible supplies to mills not owning or operating their own country buying stations, and on account of so large a number of the heretofore independent dealers having leased their houses to milling companies, it has been necessary for the Food Administration to take control of ALL wheat at ALL points and requisition such wheat for any and all mills working under the millers' agreement regardless of whether the wheat is in a house owned or operated by an independent dealer or is owned, leased, hired or rented by a flour milling company or any other concern. YOU ARE NOT PERMITTED TO ORDER WHEAT DIRECT FROM YOUR OWN OR ANY OTHER ELEVATOR TO YOUR MILL. THIS RULE BECOMES EFFECTIVE MONDAY, OCT. 22, 1917. Signed A. J. Hunt, Milling Division.

Leases made on the basis of the mill taking the wheat and paying the elevator at so much a bushel for what wheat is handled and allowing the elevator owner to handle the coarse grain and other elevator business, are absolutely in violation of the mill contract with us whereby they are to buy their wheat supplies thru the Grain Corporation, because we do not believe there can be any question but that a lease on wheat rights only is simply a contract on the part of the mill to purchase all the wheat that the dealer can buy. Therefore, any mill having such a contract should cancel the same at once. Signed D. F. Piazzek, Agent U. S. Grain Corporation.

Such requisitioning of wheat introduces a new element into the price control; as under the law the owner of the requisitioned wheat has the privilege of accepting part pay and bringing suit against the government to recover the balance of what he himself had paid for it.

Piazzek Meets Western Dealers.

De Forest Piazzek, Kansas City agent of the Food Administration Grain Corporation, held a series of meetings in Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 25, 26 and 27 at which he conferred with the millers and grain dealers of Utah and southern Idaho; and on Oct. 29 he held similar conferences in Denver.

The meetings in Salt Lake City were held at the suggestion of C. A. Smurthwaite, sec'y of the Utah-Idaho Grain Exchange. The first day was devoted to a millers' meeting, and many points were made clear as to their duty and privileges in connection with their licenses and the voluntary agreement entered into with the Corporation, in the matter of storing wheat and flour. The problems of the country miller, who has only small storage, and who has hitherto depended upon the farmers' stores for his winter and spring needs, were introduced and extensively discussed. It was clearly established that millers are prohibited from buying the farmer's wheat and paying a storage charge to the seller for carrying it.

The shippers' session was held on the 26th, and at this meeting it developed that Salt Lake dealers handle fully 90% of the wheat grown in southern Idaho, and that, since Idaho and Utah are not in the same Zone, they are therefore required to report to two Zone Agents; reports for Idaho business going to M. H. Houser at Portland, Ore., while those for Utah business are sent to Mr. Piazzek at Kansas City.

The shippers desired that this territory in Idaho be attached to the Kansas City zone, in order that one report would suffice and the movement of the wheat be directed from but one office. A petition was telegraphed to the New York office of the Food Administration asking that all of that part of Idaho south of a line starting at Weiser, on the Oregon Short Line railroad, and running east to the intersecting point of the states of Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, be attached to the Kansas City zone.

One question which was asked of Mr. Piazzek dealt with the dealer's problem when, having bought grain from the farmer, he finds himself unable to secure cars in which to ship it and is thus made to suffer a loss by reason of the accumulation of interest, insurance and handling charges which he was unable to anticipate when he made the purchase. Mr. Piazzek, in his answer, suggested that the dealer should secure the Corporations' permission to hold the wheat in store, under the terms of the voluntary agreement which has been provided by the Corporation, and thus place himself in position to receive the compensation of 1/15 of 1c per day which is designed to cover storage, interest and insurance costs.

It was the consensus of opinion that an arbitrary discount should not be placed upon wheat grading No. 3, but that the price should be decided upon the merits of each sample.

The meetings at Denver were well attended by the members of the trade and a much wider and clearer understanding was obtained as to the part which the dealers and millers are expected to perform in the plans of the Food Administration.

I FIND the Grain Dealers Journal a great help and a good adviser and do not wish to be without it. N. H. Mongeau, agt., Northwestern Elvtr. Co.

Harvey's Concrete Elevator.

On the site from which two wooden elevators have been swept by fire the Harvey Grain Co. at Harvey, Ill., has just finished building an up-to-date reinforced concrete workhouse, on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

A unique feature of this plant is the arrangement of the spouting from the bins which converge in a central mixing box in the center of the building on the first floor. The mixing box, in turn, empties into either of the larger legs. This arrangement does away with the necessity of taking down or putting up spouts when operating, the opening of the slides permitting of the drawing of grain from as many bins at one time as may be desired.

The tile storage annex which was erected many years ago for the Rogers Grain Co. has withstood two fires but henceforth will not be exposed to fire.

The workhouse is of reinforced concrete construction, 46 feet square on the ground and 174 feet high. It contains 19 bins with storage capacity of about 100,000 bus. The two concrete garners in the top of the workhouse will hold about 3,000 bus. each. The two hopper scales with steel hoppers will hold 120,000 lbs. each. The receiving sink will hold 1,200 bushels.

The house will have an unloading and loading capacity of four cars each way per hour. The two large legs, with an elevating capacity of 12,000 bus. per hour each, were installed by the Hall Distributor Co. The two small legs and all of the steel hoppers, spouting, leg casings, etc., were furnished by the B. S. Constant Manufacturing Co.

The machinery is driven by ten General Electric Motors, sizes used ranging from 7½ to 75 h.p. each, using commer-

cial current. The Monitor Cleaner and Monitor Clipper were furnished by the Huntley Mfg. Co. Belting for the legs and tanks was supplied by the New York Belting & Packing Co.

Chas. T. Peavey, with T. B. Doe, vice pres., and T. G. Williamson, sec'y-treas., constitute the officers and directors of the Harvey Grain Co. The complete plant is shown in the engraving.

The Standardized Loaf.

Food Administrator Herbert Hoover has announced that a proclamation prescribing the regulations for the licensing of bakers would be issued by President Wilson on Nov. 12th, and that bakery bread thruout the United States would become standardized on Dec. 10, when the rules are made effective.

Prices will not be fixed, but the formula to be used by bakers is made subject to certain restrictions, including maximum limits of sugar and shortening which may be used per barrel of flour. Fancy breads are to be eliminated and the multitude of sizes now produced will be reduced to four. The weights will be 1, 1½, 2 and 4 pounds.

By the standardization of weight and the limitation of ingredients it is said that the Food Administration hopes to focus competition upon price and good baking, and to make it possible by its weight restrictions for the consumer to determine at once the cheapest bread.

Two POUNDS of alcohol are required to make one pound of smokeless powder. Last year the distillers produced 84,000,000 gallons of alcohol used in the manufacture of munitions. Of this quantity nearly half was exported to Europe. The distillers used 39,000,000 bushels of grain, mostly corn.

Patriotic Service of Board of Trade.

As showing the co-operation of the grain trade with the government in patriotic endeavor the publicity com'te of the Chicago Board of Trade, composed of J. F. Mackenzie, E. A. James and Samuel B. Raymond, has recently issued the following statement:

Probably nowhere in the field of commerce in the United States has any one interest been so severely hit as the grain trade. Starting in with the great war in 1914, the United States Government, finding the revenue badly disturbed, very naturally had to seek other channels for its maintenance and placed a tax of 1 cent per \$100 on all grain transactions for future delivery. This tax was very burdensome but was cheerfully borne by members of the Board of Trade. Then came the entrance of the United States in the war in April and very naturally there was another financial upheaval, and once more the members of the Board of Trade were asked to stand the gaff severely. Wheat, which has always formed a large percentage of trading activity on the floor, was eliminated; restrictions, to permit of harmonious working between the Government and the Board of Trade, were placed upon trading in corn, which stands second to wheat as the largest trading proposition; elevators, representing enormous capital investments, have stood idle, and the grain trade must stand not only the reinstatement of the former stamp tax but faces an increase of one hundred per cent in the stamp tax effective Dec. 1. Notwithstanding all these assessments and restrictions, the loyalty of the membership of the Chicago Board of Trade stands as one of the most splendid evidences of patriotism.

The Liberty Bond Com'te working on 'change received subscriptions directly from members and employees of this institution amounting to over \$3,000,000. A few of the subscriptions were for large amounts, the largest being one for \$250,000 and three others amounting to \$150,000 each, and the balance was made up of subscriptions of all amounts. Every member has taken some part in this Loan.

Patriotism based on sacrifice is worthy of notice, and the action of the members of the Board of Trade in supporting the Liberty Loan is distinctly high grade patriotism because there has been personal and general sacrifice all along the line.

Then the Service Flag of the Chicago Board of Trade carries 675 stars for members, sons of members and employees who are now in active service.

Corn Exports Stopped.

Exports of corn have been prohibited by the war board except in special cases where satisfactory evidence of the necessity for exporting has been submitted. Exporters are warned not to make any shipment or contracts for shipment without first securing license for export.

In the past exporters have made shipment and then attempted to use the fact that they were paying demurrage as a reason for releasing such shipments. In the future export licenses will be refused if shipment of corn is made previous to securing permit to export.

Henry J. Waters to Address Dealers at Omaha.

Henry J. Waters, former president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and now managing editor of the Kansas City Weekly Star, has accepted an invitation to address the convention of the Nebraska Farmers' Co-operative Grain & Live Stock Ass'n which will be held in the Rome Hotel, Omaha, Nov. 13, 14 and 15.

Mr. Waters will speak on "The Future of Grain Growing in This Country." Other speakers who will address the convention are Frank. M. Myers of Fort Dodge, Ia., sec'y of the Iowa Farmers' Grain Dealers Ass'n; Chas. T. Neal, Omaha agent of the Food Administration Grain Corporation; and J. L. Wallace, federal grain supervisor at Omaha.



New 100,000-bu. Elevator of Harvey Grain Co., at Harvey, Ill.

Grain Carriers

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the National Industrial Traffic League will be held at hotel Waldorf Astoria, New York City, Nov. 15 and 16.

RAILWAY TRAINMEN are preparing to launch a nation-wide demand for higher wages and are asking, also, for certain revisions in the rules of what shall constitute an eight hour day.

CANADIAN roads have issued a tariff permitting stop over and cleaning at an interior government elevator at a charge of \$2 per car, with the privilege of milling in transit at 1 cent per 100 lbs. additional.

GRAIN CARRYING RECORDS on the great lakes went by the board when the steamer, William P. Snyder, jr., of Duluth, cleared from Ft. William, with a cargo of 484,500 bushels of No. 1 wheat for Buffalo.

ALL OCEAN FREIGHT RATES soon will be under the absolute control of the United States Shipping Board. That is the answer that has been made to complaints from exporters against the high rates now being charged.

STEAMER MARUBA and consort Abyssinia went ashore recently near the Canadian shore, just west of Port Colborne, Ontario. The steamer was floated and ordered to Buffalo to unload to return later and aid in lightering her consort.

AUTHORITY has been granted by the Public Utilities Com'n of Ohio to continue in effect the demurrage rates applicable on traffic moving wholly within the state of Ohio until May 1, 1918. The tariffs expired automatically Nov. 1.

"USE THE WATERWAYS AND WIN THE WAR," is the rally call of the National Rivers & Harbors Congress which will convene in its Fourteenth annual convention in Washington, D. C., Dec. 5 to 7, at the Auditorium of the New National Museum.

A GREAT GATHERING of railway notables appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington November 5 to present their claims for a substantial increase in freight rates to meet the increased expenditures caused by war conditions. Grain and other shipping interests, who were represented by Clifford Thorne, are opposed to an increase but are disposed to abide by the findings of the commission. Comptroller of the treasury, John Skelton Williams, said relief was necessary in order to rehabilitate the finances of the roads.

THE STRANDING of the barge Abyssinia with wheat, 50 miles above Buffalo, resulted in the breaking up of the vessel and the loss of about 125,000 bus. Only about 100,000 bus. were saved before the vessel foundered. The grain was consigned to the Wheat Export Co., via Buffalo.

THE NATIONAL ASS'N of Railroad Commissioners at its recent convention at Washington adopted a resolution creating a com'te of five to maintain the railroads on a war basis in co-operation with state and federal and railroad authorities. Special attention will be given to providing cars for grain shipments.

AFTER SPRINGING a leak in heavy seas the steamer Mecosta safely reached Ludington, Mich., Nov. 5, with a cargo of 94,000 bus. of wheat, which probably will be discharged at that point and the boat sent to dry dock for repairs. The boat left Chicago early Monday morning with a cargo for the Washburn Crosby Co., at Buffalo.

DEMURRAGE on delayed carload freight at Montreal, intended for export, will be assessed at the flat rate of \$1 for each 24 hours, with an allowance of five days free time in which to unload. Heretofore demurrage has been assessed at the rates of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5, respectively, for the first five days after the expiration of the 48 hours free time, and \$5 for every day thereafter.

IN THE CASE of the Globe Grain & Milling Company, of Los Angeles, v. Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad, the Interstate Commerce Commission has given an opinion directing a refund of \$2.50 a car, switching charges, on 130 cars of wheat which moved prior to April 1, 1916, the switching charges having been imposed without tariff authority.

COMPLAINTS have reached the Bismarck (N. D.) board of trade from the Raleigh Equity Exchange, stating that two large elevators are filled to the roof, and also from Ashley, N. D., where the grain storage is said to have been exhausted. Railroad officials claim it is difficult to get cars for this service but that the shippers would be taken care of. The fixing of definite prices for wheat is said to be bringing grain into the market.

INDIANA grain dealers and millers are protesting against the granting of a petition, filed with the Indiana Public Service Commission, in which the commission is asked to grant an increase of 15 per cent on intrastate shipments. Fort Wayne shippers claim that in the event of such an increase, it would be cheaper to route shipments to a point outside the state and back again, in shipping to Evansville, Ind. An immediate decision on the matter is not expected.

THROUGH THE EFFORTS of the traffic department of the Omaha Grain Exchange that market is lined up to handle, on a thru blanket rate of 50 cents per 100 lbs. grain originating in what is known as Group F. territory for shipment through to Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Wyoming and British Columbia. Group F. includes that part of South Dakota east of the Missouri river, the southwestern part of Minnesota, and the western and northwestern parts of Iowa.

SIX INDICTMENTS on a charge of conspiracy to defeat the provisions of the Elkins Interstate Commerce Act have been returned by the grand jury sitting in New York. The individuals named are Fred E. Signer, general eastern freight agent of the Lehigh Valley railroad, and Charles Schaefer and Charles Schaefer, jr., composing the hay and grain firm of Charles Schaefer & Son. The indictments allege willful failure to observe tariffs on file with the commission on the part of the railroad and charge the firm with soliciting and accepting consignments of hay while an embargo on that commodity was in force.

GRAIN SHIPPERS of Michigan who are not receiving cars are requested to take the matter up with Henry Shearer, chairman of the Michigan com'te on car service, care Michigan Central, Detroit. Full particulars should be given and a copy of the letter should go to the sec'y of the Michigan Hay & Grain Ass'n, John C. Graham, Jackson. Washington authorities claim that no cars are now being ordered away from Michigan territory and that an improvement in the car supply should be noted shortly. The Perc Marquette is a borrower of cars and its supply of box cars is insufficient to take care of the needs of shippers along its lines. Shippers are urged to report conditions so that relief, if needed, may be secured.

IN ITS recent decision on the complaint filed by the New York Produce Exchange the Interstate Commerce Commission approved the rule of the railroads that a shipper from an interior point in the United States must, as a condition precedent to the issuance of a thru export B/L, guarantee the payment of such storage charges as may accrue at New York, after the expiration of free time. In dismissing this complaint the commission approved the rule that carload freight moved to New York as domestic traffic and subsequently exported cannot be accorded the benefit of the more liberal regulations applicable to export trade. It was pointed out that the rule was intended to prevent the circumvention of embargoes against the movement of freight to New York before ship space is secured.

Food

will win
the war

*use less wheat
and meat.
buy local foods.
serve just
enough.
use what is
left.*

don't waste it

One of the Numerous Signs and Banners Seen Everywhere in Chicago.

ORAL ARGUMENT has been presented on behalf of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the "Free Time Case," now pending. Carriers have proposed to reduce the free export time at seaboard from 15 to 5 days. In his tentative report the examiner strongly opposed the reduction and shippers do not believe there has been sufficient argument by the carriers to overthrow their contentions. The case is now before the commission for final decision.

THE MEMPHIS GRAIN & HAY ASS'n, thru J. B. McGinnis, assistant commissioner of the Memphis Freight Bureau, has asked the Frisco and Mobile & Ohio to establish lower rates between New Albany and Tupelo, Miss., and Memphis. The N. C. & St. L. has been asked to put in a maximum rate of 10 cents on grain between Paducah and Memphis and between Hollow Rock and Union City, and the L. & N. for a 10-cent rate between Clarksville and Memphis. The railroads have agreed to take up the matter at a joint meeting to be held in Cincinnati Nov. 12.

THE NEW YORK Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution urging the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant the railroads the rate advances for which they are now asking. This action was based on the statement by James Speyer, banker, that railroad stocks listed on the New York stock exchange had depreciated in value \$1,400,000,000 between January 1 and October 1 of this year. The resolution recommended that the advances be commensurate with the increased cost of transportation and of capital, as already shown, as well with the further increased costs which are clearly in prospect.

IN PASSING on the complaint submitted by the Lake Charles Rice Milling Co., of Lake Charles, La., against the Southern Pacific, Oct. 1, the Interstate Commerce Commission held that the rates on rough rice from California points to Lake Charles, La., and on clean rice from Lake Charles to trunk line and Atlantic seaboard points were not shown to be unreasonable or unduly preferential or prejudicial. Charges on certain shipments which exceeded those which would have accrued on a basis of the aggregates of intermediate rates were found to be unreasonable and reparation was awarded.

John F. Courcier Dead.

John F. Courcier died unexpectedly of heart failure at his home at Columbus, O., on the evening of Oct. 30.

He had been in the employ of W. H. Small & Co., seed dealers of Evansville, Ind., and thru A. E. Reynolds, who became one of his warm personal friends, he obtained the position of secretary of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n in 1905. He resigned in December, 1913.

For a few months he represented E. W. Wagner & Co. on the Toledo Produce Exchange; and in 1914 he was given the position of superintendent of the rates and service bureau of the Ohio Public Utilities Commission, an office he held at the time of his death.

THE AVAILABLE SUPPLY of wheat and flour in North America is increasing, in second hands. Bradstreet reports that for the week ending Nov. 3 supplies increased 6,829,000 bus., against an increase a year ago of 6,533,000, and are now 68,169,000, against 125,246,000 bus. a year ago.

Food Saving Campaign.

Liberty Loan signs which beckoned, commanded, pleaded and threatened, signs of every conceivable form and design, signs which flashed their message of comfort and cheer to every one at every turn, have disappeared.

Food signs have replaced them on bank, store, shop, vehicle, in the railroad stations and at all points where the public congregates or passes by.

Liberty Loan signs were for the very necessary purpose of causing the people of the country to shell out five billions in cold cash.

The new campaign is for the purpose of aiding the public to refill its sock, to save a few billions of dollars on its grocery bill. Behind the work is the thought that America has a superabundance which this great democratic people voluntarily will use in a careful manner that those less fortunately situated may have sufficient for their sustenance.

There exists a present necessity for saving which is real and imperative and largely this saving must be voluntarily effected. We do not want and, if we are reasonable, we will not have bread or meat cards in America.

By the results of this campaign and in other ways the people of the United States will publicly and with increasing frequency demonstrate their capacity for selfgovernment, for this is an individual test in selfgovernment.

Ravages of Angoumois Grain Moth.

Seven counties in southeastern Pennsylvania, Lancaster, Adams, York, Dauphin, Lebanon, Chester and Berks, report heavy losses to grain crops due to the injury worked by the Angoumois moth. This insect first was noted in North Carolina in 1730. It has been particularly injurious to the crops of the southern states and has extended its work to central Ohio, Pennsylvania and as far as Connecticut.

Grain in the fields is infested by moths carried through the winter in wheat. It is urged, therefore, that all wheat be sold and moved before the first of June, and that all barns and storehouses in which it is kept should be thoroly cleaned of all grain.

Threshing as soon as possible after the harvest is recommended, the grain to be stored in tight bins or good sacks, preferably in a separate building. The practice of storing wheat in the mow should be abandoned.

Seed should be fumigated with carbon bisulfide with the temperature at 70 or above, the grain to be held in containers as nearly air tight as possible. Carbon bisulfide gas is heavy and runs away unless tightly confined.

I CANNOT buy grain without the Grain Dealers Journal.—T. F. Garry, agt. Independent Grain & Lbr. Co., Guckeen, Minn.

Save

1-wheat

use more corn

2-meat

use more fish & beans

3-fats

use just enough

4-sugar

use syrups

and serve the cause of freedom

A Sign in the Food Saving Campaign.

Grain Trade News

ARKANSAS

Paragould, Ark.—A. P. House, representing himself as a representative of the House-Jones Grain Co., of this place, has obtained sums of money from various seed and grain firms in the middle west, by requesting an advance until he can hear from his firm, and stating he will pay back the money in a day or two. This he never does.

CALIFORNIA

Vallejo, Cal.—The new mill and elvtr. built by the Sperry Flour Co. has been placed in operation.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Chester Silcox is now chief grain inspector for the Grain Exchange. The inspection charge on wheat has been placed at \$1.50 per car.

Sacramento, Cal.—The report that this organization is contemplating the erection of a grain elvtr. is erroneous.—Consolidated Chamber of Commerce, by H. S. Maddox, gen'l sec'y.

Sacramento, Cal.—The report that this company will erect 2 grain warehouses at this point is incorrect, as there is nothing in that connection that can be given out for publication at this time.—Southern Pacific Co.

Susanville, Cal.—Our new mill will soon be in operation. Delay in getting material has held construction work back, but everything needed is now on the ground. F. E. Bagin is pres. and mgr. of the company, and C. E. Lawson is sec'y.—Lassen Grain & Mlg. Co.

CANADA

Glossop, Man.—The Export Elvtr. Co. has built an elvtr. here.

Newdale, Man.—An elvtr. has been built by Murphy & Co. and it is now in operation.

Strathclair, Man.—The Export Elvtr. Co. has bot an elvtr. at this place.—A. S. Arnold, Shoal Lake.

Milestone, Sask.—This company has bot the elvtr. of the O. K. Wilson Co.—Malden Elvtr. Co., Rouleau.

Pitman, Sask.—We have bot the elvtr. of the Ogilvie Flour Mills at this station.—Malden Elvtr. Co., Rouleau.

Grenfell, Sask.—The Grenfell Mlg. & Elvtr. Co., Ltd., expects to operate its mill with increased activity this winter.

Gladstone, Man.—Good progress is being made with the work of rebuilding the elvtr. and mill of the Echo Mlg. Co., Ltd., which burned last winter.

Rouleau, Sask.—This company, which is composed of C. A. and L. J. Malden, has bot the elvtr. of the Imperial Elvtr. Co.—Malden Elvtr. Co., by C. A. Malden.

Fort William, Ont.—Ernest B. Ford, mgr. of the local branch of the Robin Hood Mills, has been transferred to Winnipeg where he will act as mgr. of the company's branch office. He is succeeded here by D. W. Moore, who has been sales mgr.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—Eight men have been arrested charged with stealing grain from cars on the C. P. R. tracks, and all but two of the men are said by the police to have confessed their guilt. It appears that the stealing was carried on for about two weeks, and that the men agreed to make an even division of the proceeds of the traffic. The charges against the men enumerate thefts of quantities of wheat varying from 50 bus. to 250 bus., and Alfred Beck, agt. of the Central Elvtr. Co., and W. J. Irwin, of the Co-operative Elvtrs., are each charged with receiving 150 bus.

Vulcan, Alta.—It is reported that Oscar Klaesson, formerly agt. for the National Elvtr. Co., was recently sentenced to 23 months in jail for issuing fictitious cash grain tickets.

Parkbery, Man.—A. H. Beck, mgr. for the Co-operative Elvtr. Co., has been given a preliminary hearing on the charge of having received stolen grain, and was committed to stand trial at the next sitting of the supreme court.

WINNIPEG LETTER.

Winnipeg, Man.—Ernest B. Ford, formerly mgr. of the office of the Robin Hood Mills at Fort William, has been placed in charge of the company's office here.

Winnipeg, Man.—The McGaw-Dwyer Co., Ltd., has taken over the business of the McGaw Grain Co. and the Lumsden Elvtr. Co. The officers of the new company are W. E. McGaw, pres. and gen'l mgr.; W. H. Dwyer, Ottawa, vice-pres.; O. Ritz, Winnipeg, sec'y; and N. T. Barker, Winnipeg, treas.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Western Grain Standards Board met Oct. 24 for the consideration of the commercial grades of grain. Members present were: G. R. Crowe, C. B. Watts, Toronto; R. J. Phin, Moosomin; F. W. Sirrett, Minnedosa; W. H. Fairfield, Lethbridge, Alta.; Christian Johnson, Baldur, Man.; W. A. Matheson, Winnipeg; N. McLaughlin, Toronto; D. Horn, Winnipeg; D. W. McCuaig, Portage la Prairie.

COLORADO

Seibert, Colo.—The new elvtr. is nearing completion.

Rocky Ford, Colo.—H. B. Cox has entered the grain business here.

Eckley, Colo.—We are installing a Eureka Cleaner in our elvtr.—The O. M. Kellogg Grain Co., Denver.

Denver, Colo.—We have moved our main office to this place from Benkelman, Neb.—The O. M. Kellogg Grain Co.

Roggen, Col.—The White Star Co. of Wichita, Kan., has contracted for the erection of an elvtr. for the Roggen Co-operative Exchange.

Hayden, Colo.—The Steamboat Mlg. & Power Co. has reconstructed its ditch and built new spillways so it can use water to run its mill and elvtr. the year round.

Oak Creek, Colo.—The Oak Creek Feed & Commission Co. is building an addition to its warehouse. A cleaner and feed grinder will be installed in the new portion.

Hayden, Colo.—B. T. Shelton is pres., and I am sec'y-treas. and mgr. of the Hayden Co-operative Elvtr. Co. which has recently engaged in the grain business.—James D. Funk.

Weldona, Colo.—I am local agt. for this company. Our elvtr. capacity is 8,000 bus. Headquarters are at Ft. Morgan, H. W. Young being mgr.—W. C. Maas, agt., Colorado Bean & Grain Co.

Denver, Colo.—Farmers thruout the state have asked the state council of defense to take steps to compel the grain dealers to return screenings from wheat and other grains to them. The matter has been taken up with the Food Administration at Washington.

Fort Morgan, Colo.—Wm. J. Robinson has succeeded J. L. Eaches as mgr. of the Farmers Flatte Valley Mills. The company operates a mill and elvtr. here, and Mr. Eaches will retain his interest in this business, tho not being actively engaged in its management.

IDAHO

Filer, Ida.—The Farmers Grain & Mlg. Co. has built a storage tank near its elvtr. It is 25 feet in diameter and 60 feet high.

Lapwai, Ida.—At a recent meeting of farmers of this locality plans for the organization of a company to erect an elvtr. were considered.

Moore, Ida.—The mill which the Butte County Mlg. & Elvtr. Co. is erecting is practically completed and will soon be placed in operation.

Kuna, Ida.—The Kuna Mill & Elvtr. Co. has sold its mill and elvtr. to R. M. Bodine & Son. The new firm has taken possession, and a warehouse will be built later.

Juliaetta, Ida.—This company will build a 50,000-bu. concrete elvtr. New machinery will be installed in it.—Farmers Union Warehouse Co., by J. H. Millard, mgr.

Idaho Falls, Ida.—The Farmers Grain & Mlg. Co. has completed an addition to its elvtr. which gives it storage capacity for 45,000 bus. The Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. had the contract.

Pocatello, Ida.—Jesse Knight of Salt Lake has bot out the Rose of Idaho Milling Co., and will erect a 60,000 bu. capacity elvtr. A 50,000 bu. capacity elvtr. will also be built here by Intermountain Farmers Equity.

American Falls, Ida.—We have rebuilt our elvtr. which burned recently, the new house having a capacity of 45,000 bus. The mill, which also burned, is now being rebuilt with double the capacity of the old one.—American Falls Mlg. Co., Ltd.

ILLINOIS

Denver, Ill.—W. E. Scott contemplates installing a carloader.

Barnett, Ill.—G. B. Carrico is building a cob house at his elvtr.

Atterbery, Ill.—McFadden & Co. are building a dump corn crib.

McDowell, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will increase its capital stock.

Forest City, Ill.—A dump corn crib is being built by McFadden & Co.

Chandlerville, Ill.—A dump corn crib is being built by McFadden & Co.

Fairview, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. contemplates installing a cleaner.

Thomasville, Ill.—The Wand-Todd Co. is installing a new sheller in its elvtr.

Charleston, Ill.—We have completed our new office building.—G. B. & C. M. Griffin.

Ashkum, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed an electric motor in its elvtr.

Viriden, Ill.—The Viriden Grain Co. is installing a 45-h. p. oil engine in its elvtr.

McLeansboro, Ill.—A corn elvtr. has been installed at the plant of Graff & Epperson.

Wapella, Ill.—Wood & Cline are now building an elvtr. of 10,000 bus. capacity.—X.

Westville, Ill.—The recently incorporated Westville Grain & Elvtr. Co. plans to erect an elvtr.

Tuscola, Ill.—Work is progressing rapidly on the new elvtr. of Thomas W. Abrams.

Nilwood, Ill.—Kime & Gibson are building a new office and making repairs in their elvtr.

Chesterville, Ill.—We have bot the elvtr. of Chas. H. Ruple.—Davis & Campbell, by Allen Campbell.

Topeka, Ill.—The 30,000-bu. reinforced concrete elvtr. of McFadden & Co. is practically completed.

Murrayville, Ill.—J. H. Fuller has succeeded Robert Shirley as mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Charlotte, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. is building an elvtr. to replace the one recently taken down.

Williamsburg, Ill.—I have bot the elvtr. of A. F. Davis, and will conduct the business from my office at Arthur.—Frank W. DeHart, Arthur, Ill.

Fairbury, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. of Fairbury has increased its capital stock from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

Hillery sta. (Danville p. o.), Ill.—A new corn sheller has been installed in the elvtr. of C. B. DeLong.

Thomasville, Ill.—I am mgr. for the Wand Todt Co., who succeeded M. J. Buscher.—W. M. Carey.

Morris, Ill.—Orville T. Wilson, sec'y and mgr. of the Morris Grain Co. died suddenly Oct. 22 of heart disease.

Polo, Ill.—J. S. Maloney has sold his elvtr. and business to T. W. Coffman, who will take possession March 1.

Waverly, Ill.—E. T. Harriman has bot the interest of J. N. Hairgrove, of Virden, in the elvtr. of Hairgrove & Harrison.

New Berlin, Ill.—Edward Munson, formerly of Richland, has been placed in charge of the elvtrs. owned by Beggs Bros.

Burtonview, Ill.—The Burtonview Grain & Elvtr. Co. has bot the elvtr. of Holmes & Maurer, the consideration being \$11,000.

Georgetown, Ill.—The elvtr. of C. B. Spang is being repaired. New equipment includes a corn sheller and 5 electric motors.

Yuton sta. (Bloomington p. o.), Ill.—The Yuton Grain Co. contemplates building an office, 14 x 20 feet, and a warehouse, 12 x 36 feet.

Elwood, Ill.—We have completed a 40,000-bu. reinforced concrete elvtr.—Elwood Farmers Grain Co., by F. A. Deutschman, mgr.

Morris, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has taken down the roof over its scales, and a new one extending to the elvtr. has been built.

Aledo, Ill.—Thomas J. Heald, a grain and coal dealer of this place, died Oct. 31 following an extended illness with stomach trouble.

Lowder, Ill.—J. N. Hairgrove, of Virden, has sold his interest in the elvtr. of Hairgrove & Shearburne to W. R. Turnbull, of Waverly.

LaRose, Ill.—A meeting of the stockholders of the La Rose Elvtr. Co. is to be held Nov. 17 to consider the dissolution of the company.

Moweaqua, Ill.—C. A. Davis is now sole owner of the elvtr. at this place, and is operating it under the name of C. A. Davis.—Gid Housh.

Morrisonville, Ill.—A new office is being erected in connection with the 65,000-bu. concrete elvtr. recently built by the Johnson Grain Co.

Cantrall, Ill.—We are building a crib addition to our elvtr. It will be 36x100 feet and 16 feet high.—E. R. Ulrich & Sons, Springfield, Ill.

El Paso, Ill.—The El Paso Elvtr. Co. is building a concrete office building. A fire-proof vault will be provided for the storing of the books and records.

Port Byron, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. has bot the plant which has been known as the Rogers Elvtr. and it has been opened for business.

Heaton sta. (Hoopeston p. o.), Ill.—The Heaton Farmers Grain Co. has completed a coal bin which is 14 x 100 feet, and a bin 14 x 76 feet is under construction.

Craig sta. (Clinton p. o.), Ill.—M. B. Myers has sold his elvtr. on the I. T. S. to C. L. Smith, who will operate it. Mr. Myers will move to Indianapolis, Ind.

Griggsville, Ill.—McKeown & Heller, of Beardstown, have purchased the grain and milling business of the Pike Mlg. Co. from M. M. Lasbury and Mrs. Margaret Yates.

Ellsworth, Ill.—G. G. Bartscht, who recently bot the elvtr. of Tobias R. Bane and had just begun to operate it as the Ellsworth Grain Co., died recently of pneumonia.

Delrey, Ill.—We have sold our elvtrs. at this place to the Farmers Grain Co., but we still have our homes here and will stay until spring. Have been here for 18 years.—Maddin Bros.

Farmersville, Ill.—The recently incorporated Farmersville Grain Co. has bot and taken possession of the elvtr. of Chas. H. Nobbe. It will be operated with John E. Whealon as mgr.

Cambridge, Ill.—We believe the recent report that a farmers organization will build an elvtr. here is erroneous. We have made inquiry, but are unable to learn of it.—Wm. Ringle & Co.

Lanesville, Ill.—The recently incorporated Lanesville Farmers Grain Co. has bot the elvtr. of Metcalf & Kinahan and has succeeded that firm. I have been retained as mgr.—A. H. Kinahan.

Kilbourne, Ill.—The elvtr. being built by McFadden & Co. will be reinforced concrete with capacity of 15,000 bus. The old elvtr., which was built more than 40 years ago, will be left standing.

Marshall, Ill.—We have bot the grain business of W. A. Williams. We have no elvtr., but buy and store grain for the retail trade, shipping any surplus which we may accumulate.—McFarling & Sons.

Nilwood, Ill.—The firm of Kime & Gibson has been dissolved and I have taken over the business. I am building a new office, and putting new machinery and conveyors into my elvtr.—Clarence Kime.

Lanesville, Ill.—We expect to build a 40,000-bu. corn crib in connection with the elvtr. bot from Metcalf & Kinahan. E. J. McCabe is pres. of this company.—Harry E. Pickrell, sec'y Lanesville Farmers Grain Co.

McGowan's Crossing, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has made a contract with the C. & A. for the construction of a switch track, and the company will build an elvtr. It will be iron clad and will cost about \$10,000.

Richland, Ill.—Edward Munson, who has been mgr. for the Richland Farmers Elvtr. Co. for the past 3 years, has resigned his position and has removed to New Berlin where he will be engaged in the grain business.

Rooks Creek sta. (Pontiac p. o.), Ill.—The Rooks Creek Farmers Elvtr. Co. has remodeled its elvtr., installing a Richardson Automatic Scale, dust collector, a new elvtr. leg and boot, and a manlift installed by the Union Iron Works.

Virden, Ill.—I am building a 20,000-bu. frame elvtr. on the C. & N-W. Ry. I expect to have it ready to operate about Dec. 1, and the business will be conducted in my name. I will direct it from my office in Springfield.—L. C. Canham, Springfield, Ill.

Mason City, Ill.—The office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was entered by burglars during the night of Oct. 19 and about \$17 in money stolen. When Mgr. J. E. McCreery discovered the fact the next morning he had bloodhounds placed upon the trail, but the thieves were not apprehended.

Chatton sta. (La Prairie p. o.), Ill.—We let contract Nov. 1 to the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. for a 12,500-bu. concrete elvtr. Construction work will be started not later than Dec. 1. We will operate elvtrs. at both La Prairie and Chatton.—Chatton Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co.

Civer sta. (Cuba p. o.), Ill.—Work has been started on a new elvtr. for Buckley, Prusley & Co. to replace the one recently destroyed by fire. A representative of the state fire marshal's office, who recently investigated the burning of the old house, stated that as far as he could ascertain the fire was caused by a dust explosion.

Decatur, Ill.—E. B. Hitchcock, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Ass'n went to Washington recently, and tendered his services and the use of the 1,500 elvtrs. belonging to the members of the Ass'n to Food Administrator Herbert Hoover. All of the equipment and facilities has been freely tendered to the government without expense to assist it in carrying on the war.

Delrey, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. has bot the elvtr. of Maddin Bros., taking possession Nov. 1. The company is capitalized at \$15,000. Chas. Holz is pres. and Louie Schnurr sec'y-treas. I am to act as mgr. temporarily.—B. E. Morgan.

Clarence, Ill.—My grain office, and the office of the Frederick Grain Co., were destroyed by fire which burned an entire block of the business section of the town Oct. 7. Fortunately, neither elvtr. was burned. The fire was of supposed incendiary origin and a man is being held by the authorities awaiting trial.—D. M. Carson.

Decatur, Ill.—The following have recently been admitted to membership in the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n: L. M. Walker, Ridgeville; Astoria Grain Co., Astoria; Fairmount Grain & Elvtr. Co., Fairmount; American Grain Co., Decatur (succeeding the Shellabarger Elvtr. Co.); Morrisonville Elvtr. Co., Morrisonville; Davis Bros. & Potter, Toulon; Jackson Bros. Co., Chicago; and Jacksonville Grain & Com'n Co., Jacksonville.—E. B. Hitchcock, sec'y.

Decatur, Ill.—The American Hominy Co. has started suit to recover from banks an amount which, it is said, may total \$80,000, that was paid to the banks by the company for drafts forged by one of the company's elvtr. agents who had reported fictitious purchases to them for the purpose of getting a draft which he might endorse in the name of the mythical seller of the grain and thus secure the money for himself. It is said that the agent lost the money speculating.

Beardstown, Ill.—A burglar who entered the offices of the Schultz, Baujan Mlg. Co. on the night of Nov. 1 pried open drawers, filing cabinets, and even a safe deposit box in the vault, but not a thing of value was taken. The only cash available to the burglar was \$3.75 in Red Cross money which lay in one of the drawers. The drawer was standing open the next morning, and the money was still in its place. Whether the burglar was too patriotic to steal Red Cross funds, or whether he was searching for something other than cash the officials of the company are unable to decide.

Cantrell Siding, Ill.—Work has been started on the elvtr. for which the American Grain Co., of Decatur, recently let contract to the Decatur Construction Co. This siding is located on the I. T. S. between Illiopolis and Lanesville. The capacity of the elvtr. will be 20,000 bus. of small grain and 5,000 bus. ear corn. It will be equipped with two legs, No. 23 Western Sheller, No. 31 Western Cleaner, a 25-h. p. direct current motor. Arthur Pritchett, of Niantic, will be mgr.

Freeport, Ill.—A white man and two negroes have been arrested charged with stealing grain from cars which were being transferred in the yards of the C. M. & St. P. R. R., where the negroes were employed. It is alleged that the colored men were engaged in taking grain from one car and placing it in another, and that they offered the white man some of the grain if he would help them, which he consented to do. The police state that after arresting the men they found 6 sacks of the grain stored in a barn, and they claim to have found more grain which, presumably, was stolen from the railroad company in the same manner.

CHICAGO NOTES.

The Indiana Harbor Elvtr. is now known as the New York Central Elvtr.

Harvey S. Shepherd, a former member of the Board of Trade, died recently.

Henry A. Eastman, a former member of the Board of Trade, died Oct. 27 at the age of 86 years.

B. P. Munson, of Minneapolis, has been suspended from the Board of Trade because of bankruptcy.

Edward Hymers, formerly with the Pope & Eckhardt Co., is now mgr. of the cash grain receiving dep't of Jackson Bros. & Co.

Ray Withrow, who formerly represented H. Poepler & Co. at Duluth, is now operating on the Board of Trade.

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L for the month of November has been fixed by the finance committee of the Board of Trade at 6% per annum.

Joseph P. Griffin, pres. of the Board of Trade, answered the government's call for men for the signal corps by enrolling as a member of the Board of Trade signal corps school on Oct. 26.

An eagle which was recently presented to the Board of Trade will be suspended in the center of the "hall of honor," where the names of the men who have gone to war are painted on the walls.

Employees of the Board of Trade who have entered the service of the United States will be paid their full salaries, less the amount received from the government. Thus far 8 have joined the colors.

Oats receipts the past month at Chicago have been nearly 5,000,000 bus. in excess of shipments, while the stocks in the same time increased less than 500,000 bus., a discrepancy which is being investigated by the officials of the Board of Trade.

The directors of the Board of Trade recently adopted a resolution which provides that, until further notice, the "to-arrive grain rule" shall be suspended as to wheat; that members shall not buy wheat "to arrive," and that all wheat shall be handled under rule 14, the commission rule.

Robert P. Gentles, a former grain exporter of this city and New York, who enlisted with a Canadian regiment at the beginning of the war, returned from France recently. Mr. Gentles was confined to the hospital for almost a year, suffering from wounds received at the front, and has not yet fully recovered.

Joseph McDonald, an early member of the Board of Trade, died Oct. 28 after a week's illness of pneumonia. Mr. McDonald was born in Ireland and came to Chicago in 1847. After living here a short time he engaged in the grocery business in West Chicago, and then still later he entered the grain business, his firm being at that time the largest commission house on the Board of Trade.

Lloyd J. Smith, who was expelled from the Board of Trade several years ago for removing grain from elevators without first canceling receipts, has applied for reinstatement. He was mgr. of the elevators for others. It is claimed that he was made to suffer for acts by which he gained nothing, and he is anxious to have the cloud removed, tho it is said he does not intend to re-enter the grain trade.

Directors of the Board of Trade ruled Oct. 31 that the war revenue tax on inbound freight, switching or other charges made by the railroads on grain and seeds consigned to this market shall be paid by the owner. Any departure from this ruling will be considered a violation of the commission rule. It was also ruled that on all grain or other commodities bot to arrive, basis Chicago terms, the tax shall be paid by the seller.

Al. V. Booth recently was given judgment for \$4,500 against Henry Oakes of Bluffs, Ill., on account of transactions in lard on the Chicago Board of Trade. Oakes pleaded in defense that he was gambling. The trades were made strictly according to the rules of the Board, and Booth intended to make delivery if held to maturity of contracts. After a two-days' trial the jury in the circuit at St. Louis, Mo., unanimously gave a verdict for Booth.

Howard Throckmorton, B. F. Halés, Frank M. Seabright and S. F. Evans have applied for membership in the Board of Trade. Jas. P. Hayes, Chas. R. Shackleton, D. C. Bishop, E. H. Reynolds, R. S. Sinclair, A. H. Lamborn, Chas. E. Laib and Geo. H. Phillips have been admitted to membership, and the memberships of F. G. Crowell, estate of F. J. Martin, H. A. Shirley, estate of S. E. Sinclair, C. M. Martin, estate of J. J. Murphy, estate of Geo. H. Phillips, and Geo. W. Altorfer have been

posted for transfer. Memberships are selling at \$4,500 net to buyer.

INDIANA

Winthrop, Ind.—The Winthrop Elvtr. Co. has filed preliminary certificate of dissolution.

Losantville, Ind.—We have succeeded Teegarden & Powell in the grain business.—Thompson & Powell.

Veedsburg, Ind.—The capital stock of the Farmers Milling & Elvtr. Co. has been increased from \$10,000 to \$35,000.

Milroy, Ind.—T. E. Bottorff, formerly proprietor of the Enterprise Mlg. Co., has been arrested charged with removing and converting to his own use deposited grain.

Kentland, Ind.—W. T. McCray, of the McCray Grain Co., has been appointed a member of the committee on cattle under the Meat Division of the Food Administration.

Evansville, Ind.—Wilbur Erskine, Sr., of the Akin-Erskine Mlg. Co., has been re-elected a director of the Chamber of Commerce. He has retired as pres. of the body.

Trafalgar, Ind.—The Trafalgar Elvtr. Co. incorporated; incorporators, J. R. Bridges, Cal Vancleve and others. The company will build an elvtr. on a site yet to be chosen.

St. Joe, Ind.—Chas. Abel, owner of the Garrett Elvtr. Co., of Garrett, recently purchased the local grist mill, and after making some repairs he has placed it in operation.

Evansville, Ind.—George Brose, grain dealer and pres. of the Sunnyside Mlg. Co., was stricken with paralysis Oct. 19 and fell down a flight of stairs. He is in a serious condition.

Gosport, Ind.—The Brewer Mlg. Co. has started work on a 10,000-bu. addition to its storage plant. Equipment will include a wagon dump, elevating, cleaning and shelling machinery.

Merom, Ind.—Clarence Kaufman, an employee in a local elvtr., suffered a broken arm and a badly wrenched shoulder recently when his arm was caught in machinery which he was oiling.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A 2,000-bu. per hour Invinible Grain Drier will be added to the drying plant of the Big Four Elvtr. The capacity stated is figured on the basis of the removal of 5% of moisture.

Greensfork, Ind.—I have sold my elvtr. to the recently incorporated Greensfork Elvtr. Co., a farmers organization formed by Charles Knote, Geo. M. Sowers, and others. The capacity of the house is 14,000 bus. I will be retained as mgr. for the company.—E. S. Martindale.

Whitestown, Ind.—We have sold our elvtr. to Robert Kern and L. W. Kirtley, of Lebanon. The new firm took charge Nov. 5 and will conduct the business under the name of the Kern & Kirtley Grain Co., with Mr. Kern in charge.—Jenkins & Cohee, by Chas. N. Clark, mgr.

Jonesville, Ind.—The elvtr. of Hezekiah Griffith burned Oct. 31. The origin of the fire is unknown. It started in the engine room, and the watchman, who had been in the room 15 minutes before, said there was nothing there that could have caused the fire. The elvtr. contained about 4,000 bus. of wheat, and two freight cars, one of which was loaded with wheat, were also burned. Loss, about \$25,000. It is understood the elvtr. will be rebuilt at once.

Lafayette, Ind.—A meeting of the grain dealers of this county was held here Nov. 2 for the purpose of formulating plans to co-operate with the Council of Defense in food conservation. A permanent organization was formed with Edward Korty as pres. and Walter Schnable, of Lafayette, as sec'y. It developed in the course of the meeting that several of the dealers had experience with strangers whose actions excited suspicion loitering about their plants, some of them even having been forced to eject men who could not give a satisfactory account of themselves.

IOWA

Conesville, Ia.—McKee & Abbott are out of business.

Kelsey, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated.

Corley, Ia.—The Des Moines Elvtr. Co. is remodeling its elvtr.

Tama, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. will build a cob house.

Fenton, Ia.—J. R. Hickman is now mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Garden City, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will build a flour warehouse.

Carson, Ia.—Work is being started on the 20,000-bu. elvtr. of J. H. Port.

Lacey, Ia.—Gid Bowles has sold his elvtr. to J. C. Long and Garet Gable.

Manson, Ia.—The new elvtr. of Hakes & Nelson is being rushed to completion.

Onawa, Ia.—Work has been started on the construction of a new elvtr. here.

Wallingford, Ia.—A. H. Pierson has been re-employed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Henderson, Ia.—Electric lights have been installed at the elvtr. of W. H. Harbor.

Gilletts, Ia.—John Gloetzel is now in charge of the elvtr. of De Wolf & Wells.

Deloit, Ia.—The Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co. is building new approaches to its elvtr.

Story City, Ia.—An addition is being built to the elvtr. of Burke & Stephenson.

Germania, Ia.—I have bot the elvtr. of Benj. Randolph.—W. R. Flemming, Algona.

De'ta, Ia.—The Dugger Grain & Feed Co. has placed its new feed mill in operation.

Ladora, Ia.—The Ladora Lbr. & Grain Co. has installed a new wagon scale at its office.

Akron, Ia.—J. W. Hedges will install an electric motor in his elvtr.—T. L. Burnight.

Imogene, Ia.—The McCargill Grain Co. is improving its elvtr. by adding another story.

Scranton, Ia.—The new elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been placed in operation.

Pioneer, Ia.—Charles Anderson has resigned his position as mgr. for the Pioneer Grain Co.

Anderson, Ia.—Geo. Van Buskirk is remodeling his elvtr., the work being nearly completed.

Williamsburg, Ia.—We are installing a 15-h. p. electric motor in our elvtr.—Harris & Son.

Castana, Ia.—I am agt. for the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. at this place.—Herman Foley.

Lenox, Ia.—The elvtr. of Ola Thompson is now enclosed, and the inside work is being completed.

Dolliver, Ia.—I have bot the elvtr. of the Western Elvtr. Co. at this place.—W. R. Flemming, Algona.

Gridley, Ia.—I have bot the elvtr. of the Western Elvtr. Co. at this place.—W. R. Flemming, Algona.

Hampton, Ia.—Fire recently caused about \$1,000 damage to the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Brayton, Ia.—F. J. Nichols, of Atlantic, has bot the interest of G. H. Bunton in the elvtr. at this place.

Aplington, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has let contract for the erection of an elvtr.

Corley, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Mercantile Co. has been incorporated with capital stock of \$20,000.

Neils sta. (Leland p. o.), Ia.—I am now agt. for the Bowles-Billings & Kessler Grain Co.—W. I. Miller.

Westfield, Ia.—O. L. McGonigal has succeeded H. F. Foley as agt. for the McCaull-Webster Elvtr. Co.

Pacific Junction, Ia.—The Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co., for which F. C. Boyle is agt., is remodeling its elvtr.

Lake View, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators, Alden Armstrong, pres., and others.

Colo, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. has put a new roof on its elvtr. and increased the capacity of the elvtr. leg.

Algona, Ia.—A. E. Anderson is now traveling for the W. M. Bell Co., of Milwaukee, with his headquarters at this place.

Payne, Ia.—Good Bros. have unloaded lumber for an addition to their elvtr., and a cleaner and sheller will be installed.

Walnut, Ia.—We have bot the elvtr. of G. H. Bunton & Son, taking possession Nov. 1.—Rothschild Grain Co., Atlantic.

Buckeye, Ia.—Henry Seloff, of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., has entered the army. R. S. Cornell is now mgr. for the company.

Marne, Ia.—We have bot the elvtr. of G. H. Bunton & Son, taking possession Nov. 1.—Rothschild Grain Co., Atlantic.

Lenox, Ia.—We have bot the elvtr. formerly operated by Wm. Hewitt, and have taken charge of it.—Rothschild Grain Co., Atlantic.

Grundy Center, Ia.—Paul C. Adkin, who formerly operated an elvtr. here under the name of the Paul C. Adkin Grain Co., died recently.

Rake, Ia.—Work on the repairs to the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been resumed, and it will be pushed rapidly to completion.

Altoona, Ia.—O. H. Pearson is overhauling his elvtr. Steel pulleys are being installed thruout to comply with insurance regulations.

Corwith, Ia.—It is reported that Peter Heiderscheit, a former grain dealer of this place who disappeared recently, has been located in Cuba.

Coon Rapids, Ia.—The Albers Com'isn Co., of Omaha, has bot the elvtr. of the Rothschild Grain Co. C. E. Coffey is mgr. for the new owner.

Exira, Ia.—G. H. Bunton has disposed of his interest in the elvtr. at this place to F. J. Nichols, of Atlantic.—Rothschild Grain Co., Atlantic.

Aurelia, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is making repairs to its elvtr. A new concrete foundation is being built and a new dump will be installed.

Libertyville, Ia.—W. A. Hook, formerly with the Hawkeye Seed Co. of Lockridge, is now employed by A. H. Miller as accountant and office man.

Mt. Pleasant, Ia.—Farmers in this locality have organized the Farmers Co-operative Exchange, and the erection of an elvtr. is being discussed.

Ashton, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators, Peter Kappes, pres., C. Loetscher, sec'y., and others.

Gray, Ia.—J. E. Morris, formerly agt. for the Western Grain Co., has bot an interest in an elvtr. at Primghar and has resigned his position at this place.

Stout, Ia.—The Younglove Construction Co. finished work on the new elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. Oct. 20, and it was opened for business Oct. 22.

Ogden, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated with capital stock of \$25,000, and has begun business with Chas. Williams as mgr.

Hawley sta. (Hayfield p. o.), Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. will build an elvtr. to cost about \$8,000. The Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. has the contract.

Jefferson, Ia.—F. H. Eckert, formerly mgr. for the Armour Grain Co. at Kenwood, has been transferred to this place to take the place of a bookkeeper who was drafted.

Burnside, Ia.—We are remodeling our elvtr. Have raised the cupola and made the pit deeper, and new machinery has been installed.—Norstrum & Son, by F. E. Norstrum.

Max sta. (Sanborn p. o.), Ia.—J. K. McAndrew has sold his elvtr. to G. E. Hiner, of Moneta. Mr. McAndrew will move to Woodlands, Manitoba, Canada, where he owns land.

Joice, Ia.—The Farmers Incorporated Co-operative Society expects to remodel its elvtr. in the spring. A new manlift, larger cups, rope drive and dust collector will be added.

Hayfield, Ia.—The Hubbard Grain Co., of Mason City, has let contract to the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. for a 20,000-bu. cribbed elvtr. to be completed Dec. 30.

Griswold, Ia.—Work on the elvtr. of the Griswold Co-operative Ass'n was delayed somewhat by the non-arrival of material but it is thought that the plant will be in operation soon.

Walnut, Ia.—The Walnut Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, Walter Adams, pres.; Geo. W. Adams, vice-pres.; P. H. D. Hagge, sec'y-treas. and others.

Collins, Ia.—W. H. Lembke, who has been agt. for the Neola Elvtr. Co. for several years, has resigned that position and will move to Fullerton, Ill. He is succeeded by B. L. Meade.

Odebolt, Ia.—I have purchased the interest of Aug. H. W. Reuber in the firm of Reuber & Bruce, the change being effective Nov. 10. I will continue to conduct the business.—James L. Bruce.

Primghar, Ia.—Chas. Dozler, of Templeton, and myself have bot the elvtr. of D. C. Peck. I have resigned my position with the Western Grain Co. at Gray and will manage our business here.—J. E. Morris.

Cherokee, Ia.—I have made alterations in the old roller mill to make it available for the storage of corn this winter. Owing to restrictions on business no improvements are being made by local grain dealers.—Geo. A. French.

Elk Horn, Ia.—While working near the motor in the elvtr. of the Rothschild Grain Co., Peter Rattenborg received a gash on the forehead when a board which he was handling caught the belt and was flung upward, striking him with one end.

Mapleton, Ia.—Frank Forbes, an employe at the elvtr. of the Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co., was injured recently when a piece of the governor of the gas engine flew off and hit him in the stomach. He has recovered and is again at work.

Burlington, Ia.—A meeting was held here Oct. 26 by about 30 of the grain dealers of southeastern Iowa, with Sec'y Geo. A. Wells of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n present. The meeting was for the purpose of discussing matters of interest to the trade, including especially the new revenue tax law and the federal regulations.

Washta, Ia.—An attempt was made by unknown parties to burn the elvtr. of Sanborn & Co. Oct. 30. The fire was discovered about 7:30 p. m. and was promptly extinguished, and that it was incendiary is indicated by the fact that wads of rags and cotton waste saturated with oil were found where the fire started, and also on another side of the building where another fire had been started but had gone out. Oily rags were also found at the other elvtr.

Dow City, Ia.—We are erecting a 10,000-bu. elvtr. on the Illinois Central. We also own an elvtr. on the C. & N. W. at this place.—Dow City Elvtr., by John Ahart.

Mason City, Ia.—Albert J. Zingre, former sec'y of this company, has resigned and will go to the Southwest. E. W. Taylor who has been with the company several years has been elected sec'y to succeed him.—Independent Grain & Lbr. Co.

KANSAS

Cawker City, Kan.—The Dockstader-Rodgers Grain Co. has closed its elvtr.

Kingman, Kan.—The Kingman Mlg. Co. is installing an electric motor to run its elvtr.

Bunker Hill, Kan.—The elvtr. of C. A. & F. D. Sperry has been repaired and enlarged.

Pittsburg, Kan.—The Modern Mlg. Co. has let contract for an elvtr. to cost about \$6,000.

Wichita, Kan.—The local office of the Marshall Hall Grain Co. was discontinued Nov. 1.

Ellsworth, Kan.—Geo. Lafferty has bot the coal, feed and seed business of C. H. Veatch.

Smith Center, Kan.—C. A. Kalbfleisch, of Farlan, contemplates erecting an elvtr. at this place.

Ford, Kan.—Jay Pinney & Son expect to install a mill for grinding corn chop in their elvtr.

Hedville sta. (Salina p. o.), Kan.—The C. E. Robinson Grain Co. has completed a feed warehouse.

Glen Elder, Kan.—An office building is being erected by the Kaull Mlg. Co., who operate an elvtr. here.

Hazelton, Kan.—The Bowersock Mill & Power Co., of Lawrence, has bot the elvtr. of the Murphy Grain Co.

Wheeler, Kan.—We have recently built a 15,000-bu. elvtr. at this point.—Central Granaries Co., Lincoln, Neb.

Hilton sta. (McPherson p. o.), Kan.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has been completed and placed in operation.

Tipton, Kan.—C. L. Busson, mgr. of the Farmers Union Elvtr., is listed to be called in the next national army draft contingent.

Kiowa, Kan.—The Murphy Grain Co., of Aline, Okla., has sold its elvtr. to the Bowersock Mill & Power Co., of Lawrence.

Cheney, Kan.—The Bowersock Mill & Power Co., of Lawrence, Kan., has purchased the elvtr. of the Cheney Grain & Elvtr. Co.

Potter, Kan.—I have recently completed improvements in my elvtr., and the structure is now the best in the county.—Jas. Robinson.

Kismet, Kan.—Construction work is progressing rapidly on the elvtr. of the L. H. Pettit Grain Co., and it is about half completed.

Bucklin, Kan.—A new feed and grain warehouse is being erected by the Gould Grain Co., and a mill for grinding feed will be installed.

Hutchinson, Kan.—George Noll, formerly with the Central Grain Co., has sold his interest in that company and will locate at Lincoln, Neb.

Olathe, Kan.—The 50,000-bu. concrete elvtr. erected for the Hadley Mlg. Co. by the Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co. is completed.

Abilene, Kan.—C. W. Morilla, formerly with the Kansas City Hay Co., Kansas City, is now associated with the Parks Hay & Grain Co.

Adams, Kan.—The Farmers Grain & Mercantile Co. has sold its elvtr. to the Bowersock Mills & Power Co., of Lawrence.—J. C. Riggs.

Utica, Kan.—This company, which was recently organized, expects to buy or build an elvtr. next spring, providing we raise a wheat crop.—A. J. Chapman, sec'y, Farmers' Union.



Bill your next Car of Grain
to
HENSEY & OWEN
GRAIN COMMISSION
MILWAUKEE

Copeland, Kan.—A warehouse is to be erected by the Equity Exchange Mercantile Ass'n. The Ass'n contemplates building an elvtr. next spring.

Medicine Lodge, Kan.—I am building a mill in connection with my elvtr. Will probably conduct the business in my own name.—W. H. Skinner.

Salina, Kan.—The report that we are planning to engage in the grain business at Elton is incorrect. We never heard of the place.—Lee-Warren Mfg. Co.

Chapman, Kan.—The Chapman Mill & Elvtr. Co. has sold its 100-bbl. mill to C. G. Albert, who has been with Tyler & Co., at Junction City, for several years.

Wichita, Kan.—The new terminal elvtr. of the Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co. unloaded its first car of wheat Oct. 23.—R. B. Waltermire, sec'y Wichita Board of Trade.

Hutchinson, Kan.—R. W. Vance, formerly mgr. of the O. K. Grain Co., has resigned and will be sec'y to Emerson Carey, who is coal administrator for this district.

Salina, Kan.—The Weber-Freeman Mfg. Co.'s 100,000-bu. elvtr. and mill being erected by the Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co. will soon be ready for the machinery.

Liberal, Kan.—Ira L. Salley, mgr. of the C. M. Light Grain Co., was married last month. Mr. Salley will continue his duties with this company upon his return from a trip east.

Schulte, Kan.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has let contract to the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. for a 15,000-bu. iron clad frame elvtr. to be completed by Jan. 1.

Murdock, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., of which I was mgr., has sold its elvtr. to the Bowersock Mills & Power Co., of Lawrence. I will remain with the new owner as buyer.—H. L. McFarland.

Marion, Kan.—The Cottonwood Valley Mills have been leased by the Derby Grain Co., of Topeka, F. I. Johnson and J. E. Grubb. It will be operated under the firm name of the Marion Mfg. Co.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Dodge City Mill & Elvtr. Co. has begun taking down its old building, and work on the new structure is being rushed night and day as fast as weather conditions will permit.

Topeka, Kan.—The working house of the elvtr. of the Golden Belt Grain Elvtr. Co. is nearing completion and the Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co. expects to have it ready to receive grain by Jan. 1.

Germantown, Kan.—In addition to our new steel and concrete warehouse for flour and feeds we have built new coal bins with concrete floors and iron roof.—German-town Grain & Supply Co., by W. C. Husted, mgr.

Smith Center, Kan.—A man who, representing himself to be a special agent of the federal authorities, recently investigated the Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co., has been arrested by government agents and charged with impersonating a federal officer. It is said that the man, who gave his name as J. M. Hunter, is of German descent and has previously represented himself as an insurance inspector.

Topeka, Kan.—Sec'y L. J. Smiley of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n has denied the report, which was originally published in the papers of this city and later found its way into other publications, to the effect that he had submitted his resignation to the directors of the Ass'n, to become effective June 1, 1918. He states that he never made the statement, and did not authorize any one to make it for him.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Sec'y E. J. Smiley of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n met with the Board of Trade Oct. 25 and an organization was perfected to represent the Board in the protest which is to be filed with the Food Administration against the order issued by the Kansas City office of the Grain Corporation which requires shippers to secure a permit from that office before ordering cars in which to ship wheat.

Rock Creek, Kan.—I am remodeling the elvtr. which I bot from F. C. Wagener, putting in new approaches, a new leg belt and iron roof, a Richardson Automatic Scale, and doubling the capacity of the house.—H. D. Harding.

Hutchinson, Kan.—We have completed our 25,000-bu. iron clad transfer elvtr. Its machinery equipment was selected with the idea of securing a house that would handle grain rapidly, and in this it meets our fullest expectations.—L. H. Pettit Grain Co.

Topeka, Kan.—E. A. Sullivan, traveling representative for the Vanderslice-Lynds Co. is in a hospital suffering with a badly infected foot, and an operation may be necessary. He bought a new pair of shoes, which did not fit him properly, and a bruise caused by one of the shoes later became infected.

Hudson, Kan.—We are building two additional reinforced concrete storage tanks, each to be 75 feet high and 16 feet in diameter, the space between the old and new tanks also to be used for storage, making the total capacity of the addition about 30,000 bus. A 2,000-bu. Howe Hopper Scale will be installed. Work has been started and the tanks will be finished within 30 days. The Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. has the contract.—Stafford County Flour Mills Co., by Chas. Duff, mgr.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Lester B. Miller, formerly of the Miller-Stephenson Grain Co., and who, with J. E. Miller and R. E. Miller, is charged with having forged Bs/L on grain shipments, was placed on trial in the district court during the first week in November. A. T. Hilyard, a former book-keeper for the Miller-Stephenson Grain Co., testified that, at the instruction of Lester B. Miller, he had signed the name of the Rock Island agent at Turon, Kan., to certain Bs/L. It is said that in a previous trial he professed to have no knowledge about the same Bs/L. Mr. Miller, while on the stand in his own behalf, denied Mr. Hilyard's statements. The jury was unable to reach an agreement, and the case will be re-tried.

Wichita, Kan.—Grain dealers of this section of the state met here Oct. 24 and a com'te was named to confer with com'ites from the Topeka, Hutchinson, Salina and other boards of trade, and with farmers, millers and state officials looking toward the holding of a mass meeting to protest against the order issued by the Kansas City office of the Food Administration Grain Corporation requiring shippers to secure a permit from that office before securing box car equipment for the movement of wheat. It is claimed that under the present policy of handling Kansas wheat so much of it has been shipped out of the state that there is only enough to keep the mills running thru the winter, and that it should be retained for their use.

KENTUCKY

Le Center, Ky.—I am no longer in the grain business.—W. M. Hall.

Eminence, Ky.—The elvtr. of the Henry County Elvtr. Co. and the mill of the Eminence Mfg. Co. are now operated by electric power.

Lexington, Ky.—The elvtr. which we recently purchased from Byrns & Pettit has capacity of 75,000 bus. and is located on the L. & N. R. R. In the spring we hope to make material changes and improvements in our plant.—Headley & Company, by Hal Price Headley, pres.

Hickman, Ky.—This company will construct a one story warehouse with incline for tram cars to handle corn from river boats. Work will be begun immediately, the building to be constructed of wood, with 20 x 120 feet of floor space. Electrical power will be used and it is expected that it will be completed within 6 weeks.—Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry., by E. D. Sloan, Engineer of Construction.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

H. S. Hardin, formerly mgr. of the cash grain dept of the J. H. W. Steele Co., has resigned that position and will enter the brokerage business on his own account.

The Board of Trade has presented the Public Grain Elvtr. with a large American flag to be placed on a 90-ft. flag staff which stands on the top of the elvtr. The flag is thus made to fly at the highest point in the city.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE LETTER.

The Food Administration has requested Baltimore grain merchants to furnish a memorandum of their holdings of corn in export elvtrs.

William T. Snyder, son of John W. Snyder, a grain exporter and treas. of the Council of Grain Exchanges, was recently married to Miss Elsa Schneidereith, of Forest Park, Md.

James W. Barber, of Harrisburg, Pa., and Howard E. Zieffe and Frank H. Stude, of Baltimore, have applied for membership in the Chamber of Commerce. A. H. Seth has been admitted to membership and the membership of Willard Thomson has been transferred.

MICHIGAN

Alma, Mich.—The Alma Elvtr. Co. has completed its 30,000-bu. elvtr.

Kingston, Mich.—Kingston Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock \$10,000.

Gagetown, Mich.—Gagetown Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock \$10,000.

Decker, Mich.—Decker Grain & Lumber Co. incorporated; capital stock \$20,000.

Fargo, Mich.—The Bricker Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated with capital stock of \$10,000.

Lachine, Mich.—Godfrey St. Peter has been employed as mgr. for the Lachine Elvtr. Co.

Lennon, Mich.—The Lennon Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated with capital stock of \$25,000.

Detroit, Mich.—The Caughey-Jossman Co. has bot the elvtr. of the American Mailing Co.

Laingsburg, Mich.—E. H. Moulton has resigned his position as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Detroit, Mich.—Zink Bros. Hay & Grain Co. has decreased its capital stock from \$15,000 to \$7,500.

Brent Creek, Mich.—Farmers in this locality contemplate organizing a co-operative company to build an elvtr. and enter the grain business.

Rhodes, Mich.—The Rhodes Elvtr. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators, Edwin R. Reithmiller, Jesse F. Wilson and others.

Saginaw, Mich.—The midwinter convention of the Michigan Hay & Grain Ass'n will be held in this city early in January. The exact date has not been decided upon.

Clare, Mich.—The Clare Hay, Grain & Bean Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, H. E. Chatterton and Sam Harris, Mt. Pleasant, and Jay Wyman, Clare.

Goodells, Mich.—We have recently purchased an elvtr. and hay warehouse at this place and will engage in the grain, bean and hay business, also handling flour and feed.—Goodells Elvtr. Co.

Lansing, Mich.—The state fire marshal is said to be considering a plan to issue an order requiring the cancellation of insurance policies on grain elvtrs. whose owners fail or refuse to provide proper protection against incendiary fire.

Hastings, Mich.—A farmers company has been formed with Alva Miller as pres. and Joseph Reesor sec'y to purchase the roller mill which has been standing idle for some time and convert it into an elvtr. preparatory to engaging in the grain business.

Detroit, Mich.—The Michigan Hay & Grain Ass'n and the Detroit Board of Trade co-operated with a number of other organizations in the meeting of Michigan business men held here Nov. 10 for the purpose of co-ordinating effort and increasing the spirit of national service among Michigan industrial leaders.

Owosso, Mich.—The farmers co-operative grain and bean elvtr. organizations of lower Michigan have organized the Michigan Co-operative Elvtr. Federation with Geo. Miller, of Chesaning as pres., and Joseph Rundell, of Corunna, as sec'y. The organization will use its influence for legislation to correct abuses in the grain and bean trades.

Saginaw, Mich.—W. J. Orr, pres. of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n, and chairman of the national bean supply com'te, has filed a protest on the government's price of \$7.35 per bu. for Michigan beans. He believes it should be higher to cover the cost and small profit to the elvtr. men and jobbers and recommends a price of \$7.80 for the army and navy.

MINNESOTA

Isanti, Minn.—I am out of the grain business.—E. C. Brandes.

Bloomington, Minn.—M. M. Guthrie has overhauled his elvtr.

Butterfield, Minn.—D. A. Nickel is mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Biscay, Minn.—Fred Heitz is now mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Madison, Minn.—Bert Johnson is mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Ostrander, Minn.—I am mgr. for the La Crosse Grain Co.—M. Kellogg.

Norcross, Minn.—I am agt. for the Monarch Elvtr. Co.—Robert J. Hass.

Stewart, Minn.—Julius Wanke is now buyer for the Empire Elvtr. Co.

Granite Falls, Minn.—The elvtr. of the Crown Elvtr. Co. has been closed.

Brownsdale, Minn.—Geo. A. Peterson has succeeded Peterson & Gammel.

Arco, Minn.—I am now agt. for the Commander Elvtr. Co.—Glenn Burnett.

Kenneth, Minn.—I am mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.—L. S. Haraldson.

Lakefield, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a Howe Wagon Scale.

Strathcona, Minn.—I am agt. for the Red Lake Falls Mlg. Co.—M. J. Kotschevar.

Warren, Minn.—We have succeeded the Atlantic Elvtr. Co.—Spaulding Elvtr. Co.

Kent, Minn.—I am agt. for the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.—Louis Prody.

Canton, Minn.—We have succeeded the Milwaukee Elvtr. Co.—Armour Grain Co.

Lake Crystal, Minn.—The elvtr. of the C. S. Christensen Co. has been re-opened.

St. Louis, Minn.—The Great Western Elvtr. Co. has started work on a new elvtr.

Syre, Minn.—August Solitor is agt. for the Monarch Elvtr. Co.—Cargill Elvtr. Co.

Villard, Minn.—I have bot the elvtr. of the Great Western Grain Co.—R. L. Smith.

Caledonia, Minn.—I have bot the Black Elvtr. of Leonard Hill.—John P. Bougnet.

Biscay, Minn.—Mr. Leistico has resigned his position as mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Rothsay, Minn.—I am mgr. for the Farmers Grain & Merc. Co.—G. E. Faulson.

Comfrey, Minn.—I am now mgr. for the Comfrey Farmers Elvtr. Co.—Chas. Lampin.

Moose Island sta. (Donnelly p. o.), Minn.—Joseph Herkenratt is agt. for R. D. Barrett.

Delhi, Minn.—I am agent for the Great Western Grain Co. at this point.—Geo. Leslie.

Belle Plaine, Minn.—Electric motors have been installed in the elvtr. of the Belle Plaine Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co.

Melrose, Minn.—I am mgr. for the Melrose Milling Co. at this place.—C. A. Munk.

Echo, Minn.—Louie Fiene is now mgr. for the Farmers Warehouse Ass'n.—Echo Mlg. Co.

O'Meara sta. (Euclid p. o.), Minn.—I am now agt. for the Monarch Elvtr. Co.—D. V. Snelling.

Clontarf, Minn.—We have closed our elvtr. at this place.—Cargill Elvtr. Co., Minneapolis.

Clitherall, Minn.—Carl Hanson is agt. for the Andrews Grain Co.—Clitherall Grain Ass'n.

Alden, Minn.—The Bartlett Mlg. Co. is not operating now.—C. W. Nelson, agt., G. A. Swan.

Canby, Minn.—John Jacoby is agt. and Frank J. Korarik mgr., for G. W. Van Dusen & Co.

Jordan, Minn.—We have succeeded the New Prague Flouring Mill Co.—International Mlg. Co.

Erskine, Minn.—E. G. T. Carlson is agt. for the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.—J. H. Widness.

Downer, Minn.—I have succeeded R. S. Higgins as agt. for the National Elvtr. Co.—T. T. Hanson.

Alpha, Minn.—Chas. Weaver is mgr. for the Farmers Co-operative Society.—Rippe Grain & Mlg. Co.

Hancock, Minn.—I have succeeded H. Huntley as mgr. for the Hancock Market Co.—F. E. Taplin.

Westport, Minn.—Henry Peterson is agt. for J. Borgerding & Co.—The Great Western Grain Co.

St. Hilaire, Minn.—The elvtr. of the Red Lake Falls Mlg. Co. has been opened with Nels Benoit as agt.

Klossner, Minn.—G. A. Schrader is agt. for the Great Western Grain Co.—The Eagle Roller Mills Co.

Bombay (Kenyon p. o.), Minn.—Wm. Shepard is mgr. for the Bombay Farmers Mercantile & Elvtr. Co.

Sauk Center, Minn.—We have bot the elvtr. of J. Borgerding & Co.—Central Minnesota Power & Mlg. Co.

Kerkhoven, Minn.—This company bot the elvtr. of the Duluth Elvtr. Co.—Kerkhoven Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Shakopee, Minn.—C. T. Buchanan is agt. for Shane Bros. & Wilson Co., who succeeded L. Christian & Co.

Claremont, Minn.—I have succeeded Geo. Edmond as mgr. for the Brown & Conat Elvtr. Co.—D. A. Duncan.

Le Roy, Minn.—The elvtr. of the Cargill Elvtr. Co. is not being operated at this time.—Hunting Elvtr. Co.

Traverse, Minn.—I am mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co., having succeeded G. M. Strouch.—L. O. Bjorlie.

Cologne, Minn.—Arthur Zumbrey has succeeded Henry Peschken as agt. for this company.—Cologne Mill Co.

Wells, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has an elvtr. under construction.—Byrnes & Heath, by J. C. Byrnes.

Elizabeth, Minn.—Fred Wiede, Jr., has succeeded A. A. Kohnlein as mgr. for this company.—Peter Maurin Co.

Wabasso, Minn.—I am mgr. for the Farmers Grain & Fuel Co., succeeding Chas. Krull.—A. F. Hagert.

Hendrum, Minn.—D. Brutland is now agt. for the Imperial Elvtr. Co.—J. J. Nelson, agt. Monarch Elvtr. Co.

Detroit, Minn.—Otto Hoffoss is agt. for the Atlantic Elvtr. Co.—Andrews Grain Co., by E. W. Anderson, agt.

Preston, Minn.—This company has succeeded the Milwaukee Elvtr. Co.—C. L. Moore, agt. Armour Grain Co.

Porter, Minn.—H. G. Peterson is agt. for R. Fischer and I am agt. for the Eagle Roller Mill Co.—E. J. Speight.

Maynard, Minn.—J. Johnson has succeeded M. Mooney as agt. for the Atlas Elvtr. Co.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Warren, Minn.—The Spaulding Elvtr. Co. has bot the elvtr. of the Atlantic Elvtr. Co.—Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Boyd, Minn.—The elvtrs. of the Federal Elvtr. Co. and Security Elvtr. Co. have been closed.—Pacific Elvtr. Co.

Hector, Minn.—J. H. Monson has succeeded C. E. Johnson as mgr. for the Hector Elvtr. Co.—A. B. Anderson.

Rockford, Minn.—This company has succeeded the Atlantic Elvtr. Co.—Beattie Elvtr. Co., by L. Frederick, agt.

Ada, Minn.—O. N. Boding has succeeded John Munson as buyer for the Ada Mlg. Co.—Norman County Elvtr. Co.

Browns Valley, Minn.—Our elvtr. at this place has been sold to A. Dean.—E. S. Mooers Elvtr. Co., Minneapolis.

Lakeville, Minn.—T. Bennett has succeeded M. J. Kelly as agt. for the J. J. Hynes Elvtr. Co.—Claro Mlg. Co.

Kerkhoven, Minn.—We have sold our elvtr. to the H. C. Rustad Grain Co.—E. S. Mooers Elvtr. Co., Minneapolis.

Louisburg, Minn.—The Northwestern Elvtr. Co. is not operating its elvtr.—Atlas Elvtr. Co., by C. A. Lovholm, agt.

Benson, Minn.—John Larson has succeeded P. A. Crear as agt. for the E. S. Mooers Elvtr. Co.—Cargill Elvtr. Co.

Adrian, Minn.—J. B. Scheier and the St. John Grain Co. are out of business.—Rufus Austin, agt., Hubbard & Palmer Co.

Odin, Minn.—John Hovdet has succeeded A. S. Jorgenson as agt. for Bingham Bros.—Carl Olson, agt. Greig & Stockdale.

Hills, Minn.—I have bot the elvtr. of E. A. Brown and will open it for business at once.—H. N. Kjergaard, Bruce, Minn.

Dalton, Minn.—I succeeded Spencer Folkedal as agt. for the Monarch Elvtr. Co., taking charge Oct. 25.—A. W. Bye.

Strip, Minn.—The name of this station has been changed to Rosewood.—A. C. Vorseth, agt. Hanson & Barzen Mlg. Co.

Savage, Minn.—M. D. Egan is agt. for the United Grain Co. and I am agt. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.—George Allen.

Harmony, Minn.—This company has succeeded the Milwaukee Elvtr. Co.—Armour Grain Co., by M. Quincy Newell, agt.

Hazel Run, Minn.—A. Nelson has succeeded L. C. Pickett as mgr. for the Pacific Elvtr. Co.—Hazel Run Produce Co.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—E. O. Homstad has succeeded J. T. Cramer as local mgr. for this company.—Cannon Valley Mlg. Co.

Kimball, Minn.—P. H. Sothmann, formerly of Regent, N. D., has entered upon his duties as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Stockton, Minn.—This company has bot the elvtr. of the Western Elvtr. Co.—Meyers Grain & Coal Co., by H. D. Woodward, agt.

Russell, Minn.—This company has bot the plant and business of the Willmar Mlg. Co.—New London Mlg. Co., by E. Smith, mgr.

Wanamingo, Minn.—We have completed a warehouse, 22 x 60 feet, for salt and mill feed.—Farmers Elvtr. Co., by R. Emerson, mgr.

Glencoe, Minn.—The Farmers & Merchants Mlg. Co. is overhauling the mill which it operates in connection with its elvtr.

Paynesville, Minn.—A 5-h.p. electric motor has been installed in the elvtr. of Leonard Garding to replace the gasoline engine.

Danvers, Minn.—Albin Westberg is agt. for the Northwestern Elvtr. Co., and I am agt. for the Atlas Elvtr. Co.—Paul Marquardt.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—Edw. F. Berkner is building an elvtr., which he expects to have ready for operation in 30 days.—A. J. Pietrus.

Hixon sta. (Crookston p. o.), Minn.—Chas. Kiewel has bot an elvtr. here, and will build a warehouse in connection with it later.

Harold sta. (Crookston p. o.), Minn.—I am now agt. for the Monarch Elvtr. Co., having been transferred from Melvin.—F. A. Olson.

Hoffman, Minn.—Thom. Halverson has succeeded O. Lindstrom as mgr. for the Hoffman Farmers Grain Co.—Woodworth Elvtr. Co.

Alexandria, Minn.—T. E. Larson is now agt. for the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.—Atlantic Elvtr. Co., by J. A. Lindquist, agt.

Clearbrook, Minn.—I have succeeded T. O. Nelson as mgr. for this company.—Albert Henderson, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Prod. Ass'n.

Flensburg, Minn.—The First State Bank of Flensburg is building an elvtr. on the N. P. R. R. It is to be completed about Nov. 15.—X.

Cazenovia, Minn.—The elvtr. of the Davenport Elvtr. Co. is being operated by E. A. Brown under lease.—F. E. Kreger, agt. E. A. Brown.

Foxhome, Minn.—Jack Sweeney is mgr. for the Foxhome Farmers Elvtr. Co., and I am agt. for the Great Western Grain Co.—C. A. Bevins.

Tenney, Minn.—A. H. Hogan is agt. for the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co., and I am sec'y and mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.—F. O. Phillips.

Danube, Minn.—The Danube Farmers Elvtr. Co. is enlarging the south part of its elvtr. to make room for a cleaner which is to be installed.

Blue Earth, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has recently completed an annex to its elvtr., doubling its former capacity.—Blue Earth City Mill Co.

Appleton, Minn.—Art. Miller has succeeded J. L. Wallace as agt. for the Northwestern Elvtr. Co.—C. E. Eckenbeck, mgr. W. J. Jennison Co.

Beltrami, Minn.—The elvtr. of the Thorpe Elvtr. Co. has been closed during the past year.—Carl O. Lekve Grain Co., C. E. Hazelton, agt.

Jackson, Minn.—We have bot the elvtr. of Brown & Lev, and now operate two houses at this point.—Bennett Grain Co., by R. S. Matson, agt.

Parkers Prairie, Minn.—T. H. Knott is mgr. for the Equity Elvtr. Co., and Ben. L. Petzke is mgr. for the Northland Elvtr. Co.—Shoutz & Kraemer.

Nevis, Minn.—Fuller & Askerman have moved into their new building and their recently completed bean picking plant has been placed in operation.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—The mill and elvtr. formerly owned by the United Flour Mills Co. has been sold to the Kansas Flour Mills Co., of Kansas City.

Hendricks, Minn.—The Hendricks Elvtr. Co. No. 2, for which I am mgr. and A. B. Larson agt., has succeeded Geo. P. Sexauer & Son.—O. H. Bueth.

Mountain Lake, Minn.—John Dick is agt. for the Skewis Grain Co. I am mgr. for F. Schroeder, who succeeded Schafer Bros. & Co.—B. R. Schroeder.

Crookston, Minn.—We operate the only elvtr. at this station, and one scoop shovel shipper does business at this and nearby stations.—Crookston Mlg. Co.

Oklee, Minn.—Louis Doucat is agt. for the Northland Elvtr. Co. and S. P. Johnson is agt. for the Hanson & Barzen Mlg. Co.—Farmers Co-operative Co.

Avoca, Minn.—M. Torney is agt. for Hubbard & Palmer. We are installing a new 15-h. p. gasoline engine.—Farmers Elvtr. Co., by H. Christie, mgr.

Belgrade, Minn.—Arthur Blomberg has succeeded Ole Hendrickson as agt. for the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co.—C. M. Iverslie, mgr., Merchants & Farmers Grain Co.

Rosewood, Minn.—This station was formerly known as Strip, the name having been recently changed to Rosewood.—A. C. Vorseth, agt. Hanson & Barzen Mlg. Co.

Brownston, Minn.—Nick Tadsen has been employed as agt. by the Monarch Elvtr. Co. to succeed Mr. Beauhuff.—Isaac Cowle, agt. Columbia Elvtr. Co.

Duluth, Minn.—The Board of Trade inaugurated future trading in rye Oct. 25. The contract grade will be No. 2. and the com'isn the same as for wheat.

Clinton, Minn.—John Knutsen is agt. for the Crown Elvtr. Co. and F. M. Beaty is agt. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.—Gus M. Johnson, agt., Monarch Elvtr. Co.

Utica, Minn.—Arthur Cowles is agt. for the Altura Elvtr. Co. and Aug. Malzahn is agt. for the Western Elvtr. & Grain Co.—Utica Grain Co., by J. J. Campbell, mgr.

Red Wing, Minn.—The elvtr. of the Minnesota Malting Co. is not being operated this season. Harris G. Nelson is agt. for the Red Wing Linseed Co.—J. E. Danielson.

Emmons, Minn.—The Farmers Shipping Ass'n contemplates installing a new engine or electric motors next spring. Motors will be used if a contemplated electric line is built.

Belle Plaine, Minn.—We expect to install an electric motor in our elvtr. and to make alterations in our office to secure more floor space.—Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co.

Badger, Minn.—J. T. Novatny has succeeded K. T. Bily as agt. for the Red Lake Falls Mlg. Co.—H. B. Lee, mgr., Roseau County Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. & Merc. Co.

Carthage sta. (East Grand Forks p. o.), Minn.—We have recently added 2 bins to our coal shed, making storage room for 200 tons.—A. Anderson, agt., Monarch Elvtr. Co.

Moorhead, Minn.—The Interstate Seed & Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators, Herman Wils, pres.; R. L. Gunkelman, Grandin, N. D., sec'y-treas. and others.

Farwell, Minn.—The elvtr. of the Kellogg Commission Co. has been closed. I have succeeded H. Hendrickson as mgr. for the Farwell Farmers Elvtr. Co.—C. P. Wangness.

Priam sta. (Raymond p. o.), Minn.—The elvtr. of the Northwestern Elvtr. Co. burned some time ago, and will not be rebuilt.—Christ J. Berkeland, agt. New London Mlg. Co.

Climax, Minn.—Ed. Ellenson is agt. for the Crookston Mlg. Co., and P. J. Thompson is agt. for the Northwestern Elvtr. Co.—T. J. Thompson, agt., St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.

Tyler, Minn.—J. O. Logan is mgr. for the Lincoln Grain Co. The elvtr. and mill of the Tyler Roller Mills have been closed.—Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co., by Lars Reinholdt, mgr.

Granite Falls, Minn.—T. T. Nelson is now mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co., recent reports to the effect that Bert Johnson had been employed for the position being erroneous.

Lake Benton, Minn.—H. Haigh is agt. for Geo. P. Sexauer & Son and Chas. Syndgaard is agt. for G. W. Van Dusen & Co.—Farmers Co-operative Ass'n, by R. M. Jorgensen, mgr.

Winthrop, Minn.—H. Kiesling is mgr. for the Winthrop Grain & Mill Co.; A. M. Erickson is agt. for the Pacific Elvtr. Co.; and I am agt. for the Great Western Grain Co.—C. J. Sundberg.

Herman, Minn.—G. A. Johnson has succeeded L. F. Donahue as agt. for the Car-gill Elvtr. Co., and the Herman Market Co. has succeeded the Farmers Market Co.—Phoenix Mill Co.

Luverne, Minn.—J. C. Mannigal is mgr. for the Coffey-Miller Grain Co. The elvtr. of the Davenport Elvtr. Co. is being operated by E. A. Brown under lease.—Farmers Co-operative Co.

Tracy, Minn.—S. N. Zelmer is agt. for the Eagle Roller Mills Co.; H. W. Peterson is agt. for D. H. Evans; and W. S. Wermerschirch is mgr. for the Tracy Farmers Elvtr. Co.—Rialson & Son.

Taopi, Minn.—John C. Folger has sold his elvtr. to M. B. and D. J. Davis, who have taken possession of it. I have succeeded D. J. Davis as agt. for the Hunting Elvtr. Co.—Geo. W. Hall.

Minnesota Lake, Minn.—The Minnesota Lake Farmers Elvtr. Co. has bot the mill of the Minnesota Lake Mlg. Co. and will convert it into a warehouse. The company expects to install a cleaner in its elvtr.

Wykoff, Minn.—I have been in the grain business here since 1894 and I am still on the job every day. Gust Weherenburg has succeeded W. O. Wilson as buyer for the Farmers & Gund Brewing Co.—O. M. Rowley.

Olivia, Minn.—The Great Western Elvtr. Co. has succeeded the Crown Elvtr. Co., and C. G. Polyhart has been retained as agt. Chas. Johnson is agt. for Wm. Windhorst.—Empire Elvtr. Co., by J. W. Polyhart, agt.

Mapleton, Minn.—The Equity Elvtr. Co., of which I. A. Lowmes is mgr., has built a combined office building and warehouse. It is 24 x 60 feet, with basement. A new dump scale and cleaner has been installed in the elvtr.

Barry, Minn.—R. J. Donovan has succeeded E. Foss as agt. for the Baldwin Elvtr. Co., and Ralph Johnson has succeeded A. Olson as agt. for the Monarch Elvtr. Co.—Jas. L. Fermoye, agt., Car-gill Elvtr. Co.

Jeffers, Minn.—This company, which was recently incorporated, has bot the 2 elvtrs. of the Benson Grain Co. We will make no alterations this year, as both houses are in good condition.—Jeffers Grain Co. by F. C. Butler, agt.

Cottonwood, Minn.—The elvtr. of the Atlas Elvtr. Co. has been closed, and the company is now operating the plant formerly owned by the Anchor Grain Co. The elvtr. of Waltner & Dekker has been closed.—A. E. Anderson.

Lakefield, Minn.—Ed. Allison has succeeded F. H. Barnes as mgr. for the Lakefield Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., and the Westensee Grain Co. has succeeded the Nels Quivli Elvtr. Co.—F. W. Matson, agt., Bennett Grain Co.

Renville, Minn.—The Great Western Elvtr. Co. has succeeded the Crown Elvtr. Co. The elvtr. of Hoffman & Holton was opened Aug. 1 by the Nelson Bros. Grain Co. with J. Val Klein as agt.—A. R. Holmberg, mgr. Renville Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Walnut Grove, Minn.—F. M. Webb is agt. for the Commander Elvtr. Co.; Tom A. Foster has succeeded Jim Magin as agt. for the Eagle Roller Mill Co.; and J. H. McGinn is ass't mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.—Farmers Elvtr. Co., by Sam Roti, mgr.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—Mr. Mathews has succeeded Joe Johnson as agt. for the Red Lake Falls Mlg. Co.; P. E. Bergh is mgr. for the Thief River Falls Farmers Exchange Elvtr. Co.; and I am agt. for Hanson & Barzen Mlg. Co.—And. J. Rindal.

Little Falls, Minn.—This company, which was recently incorporated, has taken over the milling, elvtr. and warehouse interests of L. V. Tanner, and will continue to operate the plants.—Little Falls Mlg. Co. by L. V. Tanner, sec'y-treas. and gen'l mgr.

Franklin, Minn.—The elvtr. of the Citizens Mlg. Co. is closed. Geo. D. Wells is mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.; Jens Martin is agt. for the Great Western Grain Co.; and H. Mullen is agt. for the Pacific Elvtr. Co.—Franklin Independent Elvtr. Co.

Marietta, Minn.—Peter Larson is mgr. for the Farmers Grain Co., having been succeeded by Chas. Danielson as agt. for the Great Western Grain Co. A. L. Silvernale is agt. for the Pacific Elvtr. Co. and the elvtr. of the Security Elvtr. Co. has recently been re-opened with Guy Ellickson as agt. I expect to discontinue the grain business if I can sell my interests, as my son will be called for army service in the next draft contingent and I am unable to do the work without him.—C. E. Jenkins.

March sta. (Warren p. o.), Minn.—The March Farmers Elvtr. Co., of which Barney Lundin is mgr., has recently completed its 35,000-bu. elvtr. Equipment includes a manlift, Globe cleaner, two elvtr. legs and a sleigh dump.—A. H. Nystrom, Alvarado, Minn.

Angus, Minn.—Grain dealers at this station are: The Monarch Elvtr. Co.; St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.; Percy Nelson, agt.; Great Western Grain Co., C. Guss, agt.; and the Farmers Elvtr. Co., G. Vavarina, agt.—Monarch Elvtr. Co., by A. V. Hunt, agt.

Clara City, Minn.—John Leopold is agt. for the H. C. Rustad Grain Co., who succeeded the E. S. Mooers Elvtr. Co.; Ike Orlebeke is agt. for the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.; and Matt Thom is agt. for the Willmar Mlg. Co.—Clara City Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Wolverton, Minn.—C. Dundree has succeeded H. Skree as agt. for the Monarch Elvtr. Co., and H. Erenson has succeeded Theo. Hanson as agt. for the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. This company has succeeded the Lunde & Edensstrom Grain Co.—Wolverton Elvtr. Co., by Theo. Edensstrom, mgr.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

W. H. Fruen, of the Fruen Cereal Co., died at his home here recently.

The Hallet & Carey Co. has bot a line of 12 elvtrs. on the Canadian Northern in Saskatchewan.

F. S. Butler, a former Canadian grain dealer, is now traveling for the Woodward-Newhouse Co.

A traveling representative's license has been issued to G. E. Sanborn to represent the Nye-Jenks Co.

The Clarx Mlg. Co. is erecting additional grain storage tanks to increase its storage capacity to 75,000 bus. The work is nearly completed.

W. L. Hardy, an early member of the Chamber of Commerce, and at one time connected with the Northwestern Elvtr. Co., died Oct. 25. He was 58 years old.

The portion of the resolution of May 16, 1917, which placed restrictions upon trading in rye for future delivery was rescinded by the directors of the Chamber of Commerce at a meeting held Oct. 26.

The W. V. Harrington Co. purchased the entire oat crop of the famous Beaver Head Ranch in Montana. The crop is believed to be the largest single one ever grown in the United States. It consisted of about 100,000 bus., and was grown on one field.

E. R. Rehnke, chairman of the state board of grain appeals, after attending a conference in New York with Julius H. Barnes, has expressed the opinion that arrangements will be made so that No. 3 wheat may be sold by sample instead of by grade.

The following requests for transfer of membership in the Chamber of Commerce have been posted: from Anton Trettin to Edward L. Glasser; Henry J. Lewis to Theodore Sedlmayr; N. L. Moffitt to Oscar J. Ruh; Thomas G. Murray to Robert F. Nicolai; C. T. Stevenson to C. E. Anderson; W. P. Bishop to John J. Crandall.

The Banner Grain Co. has begun action in the district court to secure a permit to erect a cereal mill on land owned by it along the C. M. & St. P. right of way. An ordinance passed in 1909 sets aside the particular district in which the land is located as a residence section, but it is said to be practically unsettled, with a few stores and small residences 2 blocks away.

Traveling representatives' licenses have been issued by the Chamber of Commerce to the following: A. J. Lahiff and T. H. Westmoreland to represent the Van Dusen Harrington Co.; W. W. Simmons to represent Godfrey, Blanchard & Co.; Theodore M. Hanson to represent the Thomas Hanson Co.; N. M. Nelson to represent the Montana-Dakota Grain Co.; and H. M. Parker to represent the McLaughlin Grain Co. G. E. Sanborn has applied for license to represent the Nye, Jenks Co.

Investigators from the office of markets of the United States Dep't of Agriculture are studying the handling of grain at the Chamber of Commerce. This is the third group of experts from Washington to come here since August, each coming for a similar purpose. The first and second groups, however, represented the Federal Trade Com'n, and one of them investigated the grain handling industry while the other studied flour milling.

MISSOURI

Union Star, Mo.—F. E. Horeman, of Linn, Kan., has bot the elvtr. of W. C. Evans.

Norborne, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated with capital stock of \$10,000 and will build an elvtr.

Blodgett, Mo.—This company has succeeded the Blodgett Elvtr. & Grain Co.—Marshall Land & Mercantile Co.

Sikeston, Mo.—Charles D. Matthews, a pioneer grain man of Missouri, died at his home in this city, Oct. 19, at the age of 74 years.

Springfield, Mo.—M. C. Culp has been appointed chief inspector here by Commissioner Bradshaw of the state inspection department.

Norborne, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. incorporated; incorporators, T. B. Adams, Henry Lothman, E. F. Brown, A. B. Sawyer, Jr., and J. L. Nelson.

Mayview, Mo.—The Mayview Farmers Ass'n incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000, of which \$25,000 has been paid in. The company will build an elvtr.

Caruthersville, Mo.—The Caruthersville Hay & Grain Co., composed of N. W. Helm and J. W. Stephens, has bot the Planters Grain Elvtr., Mule & Feed Co.

South Troy sta. (Troy p. o., Route No. 1), Mo.—Sam Stephenson has placed his new elvtr. in operation.—F. M. Ward, representing Graham & Martin Grain Co.

Montgomery City, Mo.—J. D. Marlow has sold his interest in the Prairie Mlg. Co. and will retire as mgr. The company operates an elvtr. in connection with its business at this point.

Albany, Mo.—The Iowa-Missouri Grain Co. has let contract for a 10,000-bu. elvtr. Equipment will include elevating machinery, corn sheller, cleaner and two 10-h.p. electric motors.

Old Monroe, Mo.—H. Hemmesmeyer contemplates erecting a new elvtr. to take the place of the one which he is now operating.—F. M. Ward, representing Graham & Martin Grain Co.

Silex, Mo.—J. T. Garrett is mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., having succeeded H. Eikermann, who resigned on account of failing health.—F. M. Ward, representing Graham & Martin Grain Co.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The concrete addition to the elvtr. of the Buchanan Elvtr. Co. is practically completed. Larger electric motors are being installed to operate the additional machinery, which includes 900 feet of 30-inch rubber conveyor belting. The 16 large tanks in the new addition are divided into 46 bins, and the capacity of the completed plant will be 1,000,000 bus.

Essex, Mo.—The elvtr. of the Scott County Mlg. Co. was damaged by fire on the night of Oct. 29. The fire was in the upper portion of the plant, where the corn sheller is located, and it is thought that the flames were communicated to it from a cob burner thru a spout which conveys the cobs from the sheller to the burner. The elvtr. was saved, and no grain was destroyed, but some of the machinery was so badly damaged that it will be necessary to replace it with new. The cob burner is situated some distance from the elvtr., and the cob spout is placed at an angle of about 45 degrees. It appeared that some cobs became caught in the spout near the point of discharge into the burner and took fire there, the result being that the spout became a flue which directed the flames toward the elvtr. itself.

Morton sta. (Hardin p. o.), Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has bot the elvtr. of Fred Knipschild and the flour and feed business of Otto Oren. Mr. Oren has been employed as mgr. for the company.

Clarksville, Mo.—We do not contemplate making any improvements to the elvtr. which we recently purchased from the Farmers Elvtr. Co. as the house is in first class condition.—Carter-Shepherd Mlg. Co., Hannibal, Mo.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

The Atlas Cereal Co. has bot a tract of vacant ground with a 2-story warehouse adjoining and will build an elvtr. and a 1,000-bbl. rolled oats mill.

Sec'y E. D. Bigelow of the Board of Trade is preparing a roll of honor, to contain the names of sons and employees of members who are in the military or naval service of the United States.

The Kansas Flour Mills Co. has bot a mill and elvtr. formerly owned by the United Flour Mills Co. at Sleepy Eye, Minn. The plant has not been in operation for several years but it will be re-opened soon. It is probable that a mgr. of one of the company's mills in the Southwest will be placed in charge.

The directors of the Board of Trade adopted the following resolution Oct. 25: Whereas, under a recent ruling, the Food Administration Grain Corporation is now turning over to members of this Ass'n wheat for supervision and shipment from Kansas City to outside mills, therefore be it Resolved, That one cent per bushel shall be the com'n charge for such service of supervising and forwarding.

The directors of the Board of Trade adopted the following resolutions at a special meeting held Oct. 25: Resolved, that effective Oct. 26, 1917, the restriction upon purchases of corn for May, 1918, delivery, imposed by resolution of Aug. 9, 1917, be and hereby is removed. The maximum price of \$1.28 imposed by resolution of July 12, 1917, shall continue in effect. Be it also resolved that buying and selling of corn for January, 1918, delivery be also permitted, subject to the maximum price of \$1.28 per bu. This action followed the return from Washington of a com'te, headed by Pres. G. S. Carkener of the Board of Trade. The com'te conferred with Mr. Hoover and other officials and obtained first hand suggestions and ideas that would be of assistance in carrying out the obligations of the Board in connection with the work of the Food Administration. Other members of the com'te were H. F. Hall, C. W. Lonsdale and George H. Davis.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

The Armour Grain Co. has moved into its new offices at 213 Merchants Exchange.

The 110,000-bu. concrete addition to the elvtr. of Powell & O'Rourke is nearing completion.

The Valier & Spies Mlg. Co. has presented each of its mill and elvtr. employes with a bonus of one month's salary.

The Mason Hawpe Grain Co. has moved its offices from the Pierce building to the first floor of the Merchants Exchange building.

Geo. D. Reichert, of St. Louis, and Fred T. Jacobi, of Edwardsville, Ill., have applied for membership in the Merchants Exchange.

Logan M. Baxter, formerly of the Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., and now mgr. for Lowell Hoyt & Co., has opened new offices for the latter firm on the first floor of the Merchants Exchange building.

Philip A. Stephens, a former St. Louis grain dealer, who has been located in New York for some time, has returned and will probably re-engage in business here.

A schedule of prices based upon the test weight of wheat has been issued by the local office of the Food Administration Grain Corporation. A test of 61 lbs. represents the basic price; 60½, 60, 59½ and 59-lb. wheat to be 3c less; 58½, 58, 57½ and 57-lb., 6c less than 61-lb.; 56 and 55-lb., 7c under 61-lb.

The board of directors of the Merchants Exchange at a recent meeting set a maximum price of \$1.28 per bu. on November and December corn, when it can be shown the St. Louis Grain Clearing Co. that the corn is in transit or in some elevator. It was also decided by them to drop all dealings in November and December corn except in liquidation of contracts already made.

The board of directors of the Merchants Exchange recently adopted resolutions, effective Oct. 25, providing that no member shall, during 1917, make any purchase or sale of November or December corn except in liquidation of existing contracts, with the exception that members may enter into new contracts for sale, when the member desiring to sell has corn of contract grade either in elevator, in transit, or is in position to make delivery. A maximum price of \$1.28 was also established on November and December corn.

MONTANA

Joliet, Mont.—The mill and elevator of this company has been closed.—Joliet Mfg. Co.

Bozeman, Mont.—I have rented my elevator to the Bozeman Mfg. Co.—F. L. Benepe.

Loma, Mont.—I am in charge of the local elevator of the Gallatin Valley Mfg. Co.—T. M. Cole.

Coombs Siding (Park City p. o.), Mont.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is preparing to build an elevator.

Oswego, Mont.—The report that M. K. Ellingson was building an elevator here is erroneous.—P. M.

Piedmont, Mont.—The elevator of the Piedmont Elevator Co. burned recently and the company has been dissolved.

Chadborn, Mont.—The elevator of the Montana Central Elevator Co. is closed for the season.—R. F. Nelson, Amsterdam.

Lakeside, Mont.—Our elevator has been closed temporarily.—Lakeside Farmers Elevator Co., by R. H. Sweetman, sec'y.

Medicine Lake, Mont.—We have recently applied 2 coats of white paint to our elevator.—Farmers Elevator Co., by A. L. Tennis, mgr.

Geyser, Mont.—Our elevator has been closed, and E. W. Scott, who was agt., has been transferred to Pablo.—Montana Central Elevator Co.

Pablo, Mont.—E. W. Scott, formerly agent for this company at Geyser, is now in charge of its elevator here.—Montana Central Elevator Co.

Scobey, Mont.—We have completed our 30,000-bu. elevator, but it will not be operated this season on account of the short crop.—Hanson Bros. Lbr. Co.

Drummond, Mont.—The Equity Co-operative Ass'n has placed its new 30,000-bu. elevator in operation with Geo. Morse as mgr. John C. Dooley is sec'y of the company.

Big Sandy, Mont.—I have moved to this place from Milton, N. D., where I was agt. for the Monarch Elevator Co., and am now agt. for the Rocky Mountain Elevator Co.—C. H. Nass.

Great Falls, Mont.—The Montana Society of Equity has sent an appeal to President Wilson asking that the Food Administration Grain Corporation designate Great Falls and Billings as terminal grain markets.

Lambert, Mont.—I was obliged to resign my position as mgr. for the Grain Growers Co-operative Elevator Co. on account ill health, due to rheumatism. I was succeeded by Adolf Larson, formerly of Madison, S. D. I will go to Hot Springs, Ark., for the winter.—A. C. Ruddy.

Winnett, Mont.—Two elevators are under construction here, one of 30,000 bus. capacity, by the Independent Elevator Co., and the other of 25,000 bus. capacity, by the Western Grain & Lbr. Co. This station is on the C. M. & St. P., and the Great Northern is extending its line to reach the town. Both elevators will be completed by Nov. 15.—X.

Benchland, Mont.—Geo. A. Smythe, formerly mgr. of the Equity Co-operative Ass'n at Merino, has succeeded Wiley Scott as mgr. for the Benchland Co-operative Elevator Co.

NEBRASKA

Franklin, Neb.—The Hevner Serum Co. is building a 10,000-bu. elevator.

Edgar, Neb.—I have closed my elevator at this station.—C. D. McInay.

Walthill, Neb.—I am agt. for J. J. Mulaney at this place.—C. N. Reid.

Bradish, Neb.—The elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co. is being painted.

Bancroft, Neb.—C. N. Enns has bot the elevator of the Bancroft Grain Co.

Burr, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has built a new approach to its elevator.

Hordville, Neb.—Roy Wallin is now mgr. for the Farmers Grain & L. S. Co.

Ithaca, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elevator Co. has completed its 15,000-bu. elevator.

Nickerson, Neb.—Arthur Alexander is now agt. for the Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co.

Norfolk, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has moved into its recently completed office.

Atlanta, Neb.—I am not in the grain business at the present time.—J. M. Hopkins.

Hooper, Neb.—The Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co. has built a new smokestack at its plant.

Orchard, Neb.—The elevator, which is being built by the Farmers Elevator Co. is practically completed.

Chester, Neb.—The Brown Lbr. Co. contemplates installing a manlift, and new belts and buckets.

Keystone, Neb.—Farmers in this locality are planning an organization to engage in the grain business.

Dunbar, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator Co. will erect a 20,000-bu. elevator on the C. B. & Q. right of way.

Parks, Neb.—I am now mgr. for the Parks Equity Exchange, succeeding Ed. Pierson.—A. J. Horn.

Giltner, Neb.—I was formerly agt. for C. J. Miles, but I am now out of the grain business.—C. C. Beery.

Scottsbluff, Neb.—Robert Huff, a local grain dealer, was recently married to Miss Caroline Parr, of Dodge.

Davenport, Neb.—My elevator is being operated by the Shannon Grain Co., of Kansas City.—C. D. McInay.

Orchard, Neb.—The elevator, which is being built by the Farmers Union Co-operative Co. is nearing completion.

Brainard, Neb.—The elevator of the Dawson Grain Co. is closed.—Farmers Elevator Co., by W. A. Malovec, mgr.

Phillips, Neb.—Logan Laughlin is mgr. for the Phillips Grain Co., succeeding C. E. Coffey, who recently resigned.

Benkelman, Neb.—The main office of this company has been moved to Denver, Colo.—The O. M. Kellogg Grain Co.

Rising City, Neb.—It is reported that the Van Winkle Grain & Lbr. Co. has bot the elevator of the Dawson Grain Co.

Decatur, Neb.—Work has been started on a new 20,000-bu. elevator, to be ready for operation during the early spring.

Valley, Neb.—We are installing an electric motor in our elevator to take the place of a gas engine.—Waterloo Elevator Co.

Duncan, Neb.—We expect to install a moisture tester at our elevator.—Farmers Business Ass'n, by Roscoe Stumbaugh, mgr.

Stoddard, Neb.—We have bot the elevator of the Stoddard Grain Co.—Brown Lumber Co., Chester, Neb., by E. L. Brown, mgr.

Schubert, Neb.—The elevator, being built for E. C. Rhodes is nearing completion. The Birchard Construction Co. has the contract.

Goehner, Neb.—Attlee Graul has succeeded Aug. Axen as agt. for the Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co. Mr. Axen was transferred to Pilger.

Surprise, Neb.—I have bot the elevator of the Updike Grain Co., taking it over Nov. 6. I will retain Homer Kimberly as agt.—A. C. Dunning.

Hooper, Neb.—C. H. Schwein, formerly agt. for the Crowell Lbr. & Grain Co. at Dodge, has been employed as mgr. for the Hooper Mfg. & Grain Co.

Moorefield, Neb.—The elevator of the Van Winkle Grain & Lbr. Co. is not being operated because of the poor crop.—James Pearson, agt. Shannon Grain Co.

Omaha, Neb.—The new mill and elevator of the Miller Cereal Mills is nearing completion. The plant will have a grinding capacity of 500 bus. of corn per day.

Lincoln, Neb.—Howard Rathbun, formerly with the Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co., has been elected treasurer of the Central Granaries Co. and the Nebraska Elevator Co.

Pilger, Neb.—Aug. Axen, formerly agent for the Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co. at Goehner, has been transferred to this place and placed in charge of the company's elevator.

Chappell, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator Co., of which C. H. Bennett is mgr., has completed a 30,000-bu. addition to its elevator, making its present storage capacity 55,000 bus.

Ashland, Neb.—W. F. Nelson, who was mgr. for the Ashland Grain Co., has bot the stock that was held by others and is now the owner of the business.—Railsback Grain Co.

Ainsworth, Neb.—During a recent storm lightning struck the elevator of the Shrimpton Mill & Grain Co., tearing a hole 3 ft. wide in the cupola and doing damage amounting to about \$150.

Pierce, Neb.—Frank Rainbow has been succeeded by F. E. Drebert as mgr. for the Pierce Mfg. Co., who operate an elevator here. He will go into the flour brokerage business in New York City.

Hastings, Neb.—The branch house of Goffe & Carkner has been closed and Dick Wood, who has had charge of the office, has been transferred to a traveling position in the state of Iowa.

Broken Bow, Neb.—The Globe Flour Mill was destroyed by fire Nov. 3. The loss is about \$20,000. The mill was being operated by Bahr & Jones in connection with the elevator owned by F. J. Bahr.

Morse Bluff, Neb.—We have repaired our elevator and installed new machinery, including an electric motor. The cost of the alterations was about \$4,500.—Farmers Grain & L. S. Co., by F. P. Bartosh, mgr.

Elsie, Neb.—We have installed an automatic scale and will install a Hall Signaling Distributor. We expect to build an up-to-date elevator in the near future.—R. R. Savage, mgr. Elsie Equity Merc. Exchange.

Carroll, Neb.—We will enlarge our coal sheds and install automatic scales in our elevator. Have just added a bookkeeper's desk to our office equipment.—Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n, by J. M. Peterson, mgr.

Columbus, Neb.—C. H. Sheldon, of the firm of C. H. Sheldon & Son, died Oct. 7. He located here in 1882 and was active in the grain and live stock business until the time of his death. No change will be made in the conduct of the business.—C. C. Sheldon.

Albion, Neb.—Herman Logsdon, who suffered the loss of one eye as the result of an injury received while employed by the Albion Elevator Co., has been given judgment in court against the company for \$550. The amount was paid and the case dismissed.

Melbeta, Neb.—Work is progressing rapidly on the new elevator of the Melbeta Farmers Union. The equipment includes a Hall Signaling Distributor, Barnard & Leas Cleaner, and Richardson Automatic Scales. The W. H. Cramer Construction Co. has the contract.

Minatare, Neb.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Union Co-operative Co. has been completed and placed in operation. It is up-to-date in every respect, the equipment including Hall Signaling Distributor, Barnard & Leas Cleaner, and Richardson Automatic Scale. The W. H. Cramer Construction Co. had the contract.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Fire was discovered in the tool and supply house of the Duff Grain Co. early in the evening of Oct. 18. The house is near the company's elvtr., but fortunately the blaze was extinguished promptly by the fire department. It is thought the fire was caused by sparks from a switch engine that had been doing some work near the place a short time before.

Omaha, Neb.—The Grain Exchange has received notice that the Burlington, Rock Island and Northwestern railway companies have issued tariffs reducing the switching charges on what is known as the "River Track" to $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 cent per 100 lbs., with a minimum charge of \$4 per car. The Exchange had filed a complaint with the Board of Railroad Commissioners asking for a reduction in the rates, and the request has been granted.

NEW ENGLAND

Methuen, Mass.—Recent reports were incorrect in stating that this company will engage in the grain business, as we do not propose to do so in the immediate future.—Lord Farms, Inc.

Nashua, N. H.—O. B. Tifton, the oldest grain dealer in the city, has leased his plant to Joseph Cohen and Samuel T. Levinson and will retire from active business. The new firm will continue the business.

Middletown, Conn.—An attempt was made by an unknown person or persons to burn the plant of Meech & Stoddard, Inc., on the night of Oct. 20. One of the buildings rests on piers and the space between the ground and the structure itself is filled in with lattice work, the boards being spaced about 3 inches apart. Oil saturated waste was taken from the axles of nearby cars and thrust thru between the boards by some one outside and tucked over the floor joist, where it was set on fire. The fire did not get thru the floor into the building, as it was discovered by a passerby before it had gained much headway. Tracks of a rubber heel were plainly seen along the switch track adjacent to the mill, and they were traced from freight cars standing on the track to the place where the fire was started.

NEW MEXICO

Lovington, N. M.—The building of the J. E. Hart Grain Co. was recently damaged to the extent of \$200 by fire.

Anthony, N. M.—R. A. Seller has bot the interest of W. A. Primm in the grain and milling business of the Anthony Mlg. Co.

Willard, N. M.—The Isbell-New Mexico Elvtr. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, C. G. Edgar, K. P. Kimball, J. C. Johnston and Wm. R. Elcock of Detroit, Mich.; Robert Fletcher, Trinidad, Colo.; John M. Pickel, Willard, and Wm. M. Berger, Belen. The company will build a bean elvtr.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—The offices of Schilthuis & Co. have been moved to B 14-16, Produce Exchange.

New York, N. Y.—Norman M. L. Blackley has applied for membership in the Produce Exchange.

Batavia, N. Y.—The Interstate Grain & Seed Co., of Buffalo, contemplates erecting an elvtr. here.

Chatham Centre, N. Y.—The Chatham Mlg. Co. incorporated to deal in grain, feeds and seeds; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, F. W. Whitcomb, L. Pruyn and others.

Arkport, N. Y.—The Western New York Cereal Co. incorporated to deal in grain; capital stock, \$75,000; incorporators, B. W. Anthony, C. F. Benning and R. R. McFall.

NORTH DAKOTA

Wales, N. D.—We have installed a new cleaner.—Fischer Elvtr. Co.

Fullerton, N. D.—We have installed a new cleaner in our elvtr.—Fullerton Elvtr. Co.

Mott, N. D.—S. S. Stewart, formerly of Morris, Minn., is mgr. for the Mott Equity Mlg. & Power Co.

Selfridge, N. D.—The elvtr. which is being built by the Winter-Truesdell-Ames Co. is nearing completion.

Cavalier, N. D.—We intend to build an elvtr. in connection with our mill next summer.—Cavalier Mlg. Co.

Griffin, N. D.—The Bowman Equity Exchange has let contract for an elvtr. to replace the one burned July 21.

Wabek, N. D.—Our elvtr. at this station is closed for the season.—Woodworth Elvtr. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Carpio, N. D.—Our elvtr. at this station is closed for the season.—Woodworth Elvtr. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Kathryn, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has completed its 50,000-bu. reinforced concrete elvtr. and a 50-bbl. mill.

Bisbee, N. D.—We have installed a large cleaner and a new 15-h.p. engine.—Farmers Elvtr. Co., by Val C. Gores, mgr.

Donnybrook, N. D.—We have closed our elvtr. at this station for the season.—Woodworth Elvtr. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Max, N. D.—The elvtr. of I. L. Berge, for whom Fred Kline is local mgr., has been repaired and is again in operation.

Blabon, N. D.—The Blabon Farmers Elvtr. Co. has built a 4-bin coal shed, 20x50 feet, and intends to enlarge it later.

Moselle sta. (Wyndmere p. o.), N. D.—I have been re-employed as mgr. for the Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co.—Stanley Jackson.

Verona, N. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has remodeled its elvtr., installing a grain cleaner, and new coal sheds have been built.

Hurd, N. D.—A. C. Metz, of Garrison, succeeded me as agt. for the Atlantic Elvtr. Co., and I am no longer in the grain business.—H. A. Running, Alice, N. D.

Garrison, N. D.—This company plans to install electric motors, automatic scales and new cleaners in both of its elvtrs. T. F. Norton has been re-employed as mgr.—Equity Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Greenfield, N. D.—The office of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. was burned Oct. 18. The elvtr. was not damaged, and a new office will be built. A new engine has been installed by the company.

Lisbon, N. D.—Our new office is 28x14 feet. It is attached to the driveway, with scale beam inside, and a coal scale has been installed on the opposite side. The engine room is in the basement.—Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co.

Armourdale sta. (Elsberry p. o.), N. D.—The Armourdale Equity Elvtr. Co. has completed its elvtr. and it has been placed in operation with O. Pikkarainen as agt. I am now agt. for the Northland Elvtr. Co.—Cecil L. Armour.

Garrison, N. D.—Otto Schneider, agt. for the Occident Elvtr. Co., is now one of the city's aldermen and Chas. Laudenback, agt. for the Osborn-McMillan Elvtr. Co., has been elected city police justice.—Equity Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Niobe, N. D.—The elvtr. of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. has been closed during the season. The Rugby Elvtr. Co. operated its house for one month, after which it was closed. The elvtrs. of W. J. Evans and this company have remained open, tho the volume of business has been small.—Niobe Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co.

Fargo, N. D.—On Oct. 17 the state officials began the task of checking up the public grain warehouse business as required by the inspection act passed by the last legislature. Blanks prepared by F. M. Schulz, chief elvtr. accountant, will be sent to warehousemen, and the information called for in the blank is to be furnished within 30 days after a date specified in each blank. To facilitate the work the state has been divided into 3 districts following the lines of the congressional districts, and each district will be handled separately.

OHIO

Ottawa, O.—The Ottawa Grain & Mlg. Co. is installing a new power plant.

Circleville, O.—The Heffner Grain Co. has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Cincinnati, O.—Wm. C. Tatman has applied for membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

Florence sta. (London p. o.), O.—A new office has been built by Farrar & Watts at their elvtr.

Fostoria, O.—The Fostoria Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange Co. will install a grain drier in its elvtr.

Toledo, O.—The U. S. Government will buy and store 1,000,000 bus. of oats in the East Side Iron Elvtr.

St. Faris, O.—Mr. McConnell, of Van Wert, has succeeded J. J. Lewis as mgr. for the Lock Two Grain & Mlg. Co.

Blanchester, O.—The Dewey Bros. Co., dealer in grain and hay, has increased its capital stock from \$125,000 to \$300,000.

Erin sta. (Fremont p. o.), O.—The Erlin Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. has increased its capital stock from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

Van Wert, O.—The elvtr. of Fred D. Brandt has been purchased by a farmers organization, possession being given Nov. 1.

West Rushville, O.—Dilger & Snyder will repair their elvtr. and install a wheat cleaner in the near future.—Carroll Elvtr. Co., Carroll.

La Rue, O.—We expect to build a new elvtr. soon after the first of the year. Some new machinery will be installed.—J. P. Barnhouse & Son.

Medina, O.—The O. C. Shepard Co. is building a new mill to replace the one recently destroyed by fire. The company also operates an elvtr.

London, O.—We contemplate installing a combination corn and cob separator and grain cleaner.—Farmers Co-operative Grain & Merchandise Co.

Hilliards, O.—Work on the concrete foundation for the elvtr. of Riddle & Wood is completed, and the building of the superstructure is progressing rapidly.

Grafton, O.—The new elvtr. of the Bennett Mlg. Co. has been completed and placed in operation. The Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. had the contract.

Cook, O.—C. C. Clark, of Mt. Sterling, and John H. Sark and Wm. H. Plum, of Asheville, have bot the elvtr. at this place and will operate it with Mr. Clark as mgr.

Toledo, O.—The directors of the Produce Exchange have adopted a resolution restricting trades in November and December corn except to close out existing contracts.

Mt. Sterling, O.—C. C. Clark, of this place, and John H. Sark and Wm. H. Plum, of Asheville, have bot the old Jones Elvtr., and will operate it with Mr. Clark as mgr.

Sidney, O.—F. M. Sayre has retired from the Farmers Grain & Mlg. Co., disposing of his interests to his partners, Fred J. Russell and J. M. Blake, who will continue the business.—The J. E. Wells Co.

Oakwood, O.—The elvtr. formerly owned by W. H. Hill & Son is being operated by us under the firm name of McMillen & Kimmel, all selling being done thru this office.—The McMillen Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Columbus, O.—The Capitol Mfg. Co. has completed improvements to the plant which it took over from the Hardesty Mfg. Co. and it has been placed in operation with L. C. Titus as mgr. The plant is operated by electric power.

St. Clair, O.—The St. Clair Milling Co. is erecting a two story addition to the mill for the purpose of dealing in feed and grain, and is otherwise making extensive improvements. The steam engine will be replaced by an electric motor.

Marion, O.—Harry W. Fish, former sec'y of the Ohio State Millers Ass'n, and mgr. of the Marion National Mill Co., has accepted the position as mgr. of the mill of the Gwinn Bros. Co., Huntington, W. Va., and will take charge Nov. 15.

Toledo, O.—H. Wallace Applegate, for many years floor trader for the grain and seed firm of W. A. Rundell & Co. on the Produce Exchange, has resigned to become associated with the milling division of the Food Administration. He will look after export business and rates.

Santa Fe, O.—E. F. Minnich, a grain dealer of this place, was seriously injured in Wapakoneta Oct. 31 when a passenger train struck the automobile which he was driving. The car was thrown some distance, and two ladies who were with Mr. Minnich were slightly injured.

Hartsburg sta. (Continental p. o.), O.—We are operating the 10,000-bu. elvtr. on the Nickel Plate tracks formerly owned by a farmers organization. The business is conducted under the firm name of McMillen & Kimmel, all of the selling being done by this office.—The McMillen Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Havens sta. (Fremont p. o.), O.—The elvtr. of the Havens Elvtr. & Supply Co. was burned Oct. 23. Five thousand bushels of oats and 2,000 bus. of wheat in the building and a car loaded with 1,000 bus. of wheat on a siding were consumed. The loss was \$17,000. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

Toledo, O.—The charge for drying corn in this market is as follows: For removing 3% of moisture, $3\frac{1}{2}c$; over 3% and to 5%, 4c; over 5% and to 7%, $4\frac{1}{2}c$; over 7% and to 9%, 5c; over 9%, $5\frac{1}{2}c$. When 5 cars can be bunched and dried as one lot a deduction of $\frac{1}{2}c$ from the regular charge will be allowed. The rates do not govern on corn that is hot and sour, special rates and arrangements being necessary to cover such grain. Owner to stand shrink on all drying.

Columbus, O.—The regular fall meeting of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held at the Virginia Hotel, Columbus, on Tuesday, November 13. The opening session will be at 10:00 a. m. This meeting will undoubtedly be the most important of any heretofore held by the Ass'n, and no dealer can afford to allow anything to stand in the way of or prevent his attendance. We will have with us representatives from Washington, who will enlighten us on matters incident to government regulation and control of the grain trade. The Ohio State Millers Ass'n will hold its fall business meeting at the same place on November 14. Grain dealers are urged to prepare to remain and attend the millers' meeting.—J. W. McCord, sec'y Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n.

CINCINNATI LETTER.

South Solon, O.—Guy Curry is now mgr. of the elvtr. of L. C. Titus.

Cincinnati, O.—Edwin J. Levi has applied for membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

Cincinnati, O.—E. A. Smith, for 15 years mgr. of the Union Grain & Hay Co., is now mgr. of the hay dep't for Max Blumenthal.

Cincinnati, O.—Wm. C. Culkins, former executive sec'y of the Chamber of Commerce, and now street railway commissioner, was recently presented with a set of table silverware by the membership of the organization in recognition of his services in the formation of the Grain & Hay Exchange.

Cincinnati, O.—The Interstate Commerce Com'n will hold a hearing in the federal building Nov. 12 on the subject of reconsigning freight.

OKLAHOMA

Aline, Okla.—The Kansas Flour Mills Co. has bot the elvtr. of the Hannah-Mansfield Grain Co.

Yewed, Okla.—The Hannah-Mansfield Grain Co. has sold its elvtr. to the Kansas Flour Mills Co.

Beaver, Okla.—W. A. Probst, mgr. for the Probst Grain Co., was married Oct. 6 to Miss A. Peckinpaugh.

Hitchcock, Okla.—I have succeeded Mr. Crall as mgr. for the Kingfisher Mill & Elvtr. Co.—R. A. Falkenstein.

Covington, Okla.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was burned Oct. 22. The origin of the fire is not known.

Duncan, Okla.—J. J. Hardin and C. C. Coleman have bot the interest of L. M. Kuykendall in the Duncan Elvtr. Co.

Shattuck, Okla.—Plans for the erection of a 25,000-bu. elvtr. are under consideration by the Gerlach-Higgins Mfg. Co.

Ninnekah, Okla.—The Ninnekah Grain & Lbr. Co. is starting in business here.—Kitching Grain Co., by R. D. Kitching.

Guymon, Okla.—I am mgr. for the Guymon Equity Exchange, which recently entered the grain business.—W. T. Bratton.

Cherokee, Okla.—The Hannah-Mansfield Grain Co. has sold its elvtr. to the Bowersock Mill & Power Co., of Lawrence, Kan.

Custer, Okla.—We have sold our elvtr. and grain business to the Custer City Farmers Exchange.—Hoyt Grain Co., by E. R. Hoyt.

Nash, Okla.—We have just completed a 14,000-bu. elvtr. and have placed it in operation. It is equipped with the latest machinery.—Nebergall Grain Co.

Pond Creek, Okla.—A 20,000-bu. fireproof elvtr. will be erected by Morrison Bros. of Jefferson. A quantity of steel for the building has been placed on the ground.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The local office of the Dazey-Moore Grain Co. has been closed and the company's Oklahoma business will be handled thru the main office at Ft. Worth.

Claremore, Okla.—We have bot the plant of the Claremore Mill & Elvtr. Co. and later will overhaul the plant, increasing its handling capacity and installing a variety of cleaning equipment. An oat clipper, wheat and oats separator, and meal and chcp rolls will be installed.—The O'Bannon Co.

El Reno, Okla.—The new 250,000-bu. reinforced concrete elvtr. of the El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been placed in operation. The plant comprises a working house and 6 concrete tanks, with interstice bins, and is equipped with the most up-to-date machinery. The Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. had the contract.

Wagoner, Okla.—We have completely overhauled the plant which we recently purchased from the Wagoner Roller Mill Co., and it has been placed in operation. We have increased its loading and unloading capacity and have so planned the installation of the cleaning equipment as to permit of the placing of additional batteries to care for increased business.—The O'Bannon Co.

OREGON

Saxe, Ore.—Farmers in this locality are organizing a company to build an elvtr.

Fulton, Ore.—An attempt is being made to organize a company of farmers to build an elvtr.

Myrick, Ore.—Farmers in this locality are planning to organize a company and build an elvtr.

Eastland, Ore.—A movement is under way to organize a farmers elvtr. company and build an elvtr.

McCormmach, Ore.—Farmers in this locality are planning to organize a company and build an elvtr.

Salem, Ore.—The state grain inspection dep't has addressed a circular letter to the grain dealers of the state asking their support in an effort to secure an allowance of \$5,000 from the emergency board to carry on the work of the dep't. The original bill creating the dep't called for \$20,000, but the legislature appropriated only \$7,500 and this has been found insufficient because the volume of business has not produced the amount in fees that was expected, tho it is believed that it will do so later.

PORTLAND LETTER.

The grain standard com'te of the Chamber of Commerce at a recent meeting decided on the standard for barley for this season. The test weight has not been announced, but it will run about 2 lbs. lighter than the 1916 crop.

The last transaction in the transfer of the municipal grain elvtr. site to the public dock com'n was consummated Oct. 31. The tract comprises 155 acres, including the submerged portions, and the sum paid was \$137,000. Work on the plant has been in progress for some time.

The firm of Kerr, Gifford & Co. was incorporated recently with Peter Kerr as pres.; H. H. Rasmussen, vice-pres. and gen'l mgr.; and N. A. Leach, ass't mgr. The new company will take over the business of the North Pacific Grain Co., of Seattle, Wash., and will operate agencies and warehouses in Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

The Food Administration Grain Corporation has announced that it will assume liability for loss by fire on cars alongside or unloaded on docks, pending such time as it would be possible to present receipts for payment, when ordered to the dock on its account, if a written list has been filed with the Corporation, giving the car number and dock to which ordered.

The federal government has granted permission for the purchase of steel necessary for the construction of the terminal elvtr. which is being built here, the material to be secured at the government price. This will make the cost less, and, at the same time, it will assure reasonably early delivery, as the fact is recognized that the plant is needed to handle the 1918 crop and the purchase is considered as a war order.

The Food Administration Grain Corporation's local office has made a ruling that dockage for smut will be handled in accordance with the federal grades; that is, weight deduction will be made for the percentage of smut contained, as evidenced by the grade certificate. No additional cash deduction will be made to cover the cost of scouring. It has also ruled that two cars, or two parts of different cars, must not be covered by the same warehouse receipt, and that where there are two or more grades in a car it prefers storage receipts for each grade. Elevators will have to bin similar grade cars, as far as possible. Dealers will be advised as

PENNSYLVANIA

Steelton, Pa.—In the recent fire which destroyed the warehouse and mill of the John Hoffer Mfg. Co., resulting in the loss of 32,000 bus. of wheat, 50,000 bus. stored in the steel elvtrs. which were protected by automatic sprinklers, were uninjured.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

Charles T. Robinson has applied for membership in the Commercial Exchange.

Henry C. Wilt, surviving partner of Charles Wilt & Son, and one of the oldest members of the Commercial Exchange, has retired. He has tendered his resignation as a member of the Exchange.

A. B. Clemmer, sec'y of the Commercial Exchange, and W. S. Woodward, a member, will represent the organization at the National Rivers and Harbors Congress in Washington, D. C., during December.

Louis G. Graff, pres. of the Commercial Exchange, and E. H. Price, a member of the board of directors, have been appointed by the Governor to represent Pennsylvania at the annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Ass'n.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Parker, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has discontinued business.

Watertown, S. D.—C. P. Hyde is now agt. for the Pacific Elvtr. Co.

Verdon, S. D.—The elvtr. of the Verdon Independent Grain Co. has been closed.

Ortley, S. D.—Our company and the Bagley Elvtr. Co. have both installed cleaners.—Berkner Grain Co.

Mission Hill, S. D.—Clarence Hanson is now buyer for the King Elvtr. Co., succeeding Julius Olson, who resigned.

Dupree, S. D.—The new elvtr. of the Farmers Equity Exchange has been completed and is in operation. J. J. Walters is mgr.

Peever, S. D.—C. F. Fystrum, formerly mgr. for the Norman & Johnson Grain Co., has entered the army and I have succeeded him here.—C. J. Fortney.

Melham, S. D.—We have installed a 15-h.p. kerosene engine, and a platform dump in our elvtr. Have also built a coal shed, 20x72 feet, with concrete floor and iron roof.—Dakota Farmers Elvtr. Co.

St. Lawrence, S. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. is building a cribbed annex to its elvtr. Electric motors are being installed in the elvtr. of the Eagle Roller Mills Co., and in my own elvtr.—H. M. Miller.

Pierre, S. D.—Grain dealers of the state who have been purchasing grain at a greater number of pounds per bushel than the state law prescribes are being warned by the authorities to cease the practice, under penalty of prosecution. It is said that the Market Com'n is giving close attention to the situation.

Armour, S. D.—The portion of our elvtr. which recently collapsed was a bin containing about 5,000 bus. of barley. Overloading caused the floor to give way and the grain ran out onto the railroad track. There was practically no loss on the grain, the only damage being to the flat house which was attached to the elvtr.—Carlson Elvtr. Co.

Timber Lake, S. D.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. was burned recently, together with two cars of grain which had been loaded by the elvtr. but not yet removed by the railroad company. About 8,000 bus. of grain was destroyed in the elvtr., in addition to that in the cars. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin.

SOUTHEAST

Moultrie, Ga.—The elvtr. of the Moultrie Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been completed and placed in operation.

Albany, Ala.—The Lyle-Taylor Grain Co. has enlarged its plant. The company's facilities now include a 35,000-bu. corn crib.

Eufala, Ala.—W. Lawrence Wild, L. Y. Dean, Jr., and others are promoting the organization of a company to build an elvtr.

Corinth, Miss.—The feed mill being erected by B. F. Liddon is practically completed and an elvtr. will be installed at an early date.

Savannah, Ga.—The members of the grain bureau of the Board of Trade are considering plans for the erection of an elvtr., and Wm. Garrard, Jr., ass't sec'y of the Board has asked that data be submitted showing the probable volume of business which such a plant would receive.

Richmond, Va.—W. H. Brown, mgr. for N. R. Savage & Son, died suddenly Oct. 18. He left his home in the morning apparently in good health, and was stricken on the street car, dying in a drug store to which he had been taken before the ambulance reached him. He had been in the grain business here for many years.

TENNESSEE

Newbern, Tenn.—We will not build an elvtr. this season.—Newbern Grain Co., by J. H. Scobey.

Columbia, Tenn.—Ernest Redman has resigned the treasurership of the local water and light company and is now identified with the Columbia Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Memphis, Tenn.—Edward Keiser has been transferred from New Orleans and is chief government inspector of grain and hay, with headquarters in the Merchants Exchange building.

Dyersburg, Tenn.—The recently incorporated Tennessee Grain Co. has bot the old Klyce Elvtr., and the Dyersburg Mlg. Co. has been formed with capital stock of \$25,000 to operate the plant as a corn mill. The plant is being overhauled and new machinery installed. Henry A. Klyce, of Memphis, is pres. and M. W. Ewell is mgr. of the operating company.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Memphis Hay & Grain Ass'n has asked the M. & O. and Frisco to establish lower rates on corn between New Albany and Tupelo and Memphis. The corn rates in the South were prepared under conditions which failed to take into account the large crop which has been produced this year, and for that reason the rates are out of line with the necessities of the trade.

TEXAS

Waco, Tex.—The J. G. Smith Grain Co. has completed a 175,000-bu. storage elvtr.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Officer Smith Grain Co. has decreased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$5,000.

Miami, Tex.—I am going south to spend the winter and my elvtr. will be closed temporarily.—J. W. Philpott.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—We are increasing our capital stock from \$30,000 to \$90,000, fully paid.—Taylor Grain & Elvtr. Co.

Bay City, Tex.—We will erect a small elvtr. with warehouse in connection, but cannot say when the work will be started.—LeTulle Mercantile Co.

Texas City, Tex.—The recent report that the elvtr. of the Bay Grain & Feed Co. had burned was erroneous, as the company has no elvtr. at this place.—X.

Sherman, Tex.—J. R. McKnight, formerly with the Kansas State Inspection Dept't, is chief grain inspector of the recently organized Sherman Board of Trade.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—Work on the new mill of the Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co. is progressing rapidly. The Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. has the contract.

McKinney, Tex.—L. C. Voelkel, formerly with the Pittman & Harrison Co., of Sherman, is now identified with this company. He is an expert traffic man and will devote his entire time to the business.—Reinhardt & Co.

San Antonio, Tex.—The Blue Star Elvtr. Co. is building a reinforced concrete elvtr. of 250,000 bus. capacity. A milling plant with a capacity of 3,000 sacks of meal and feed daily will be operated in connection with the elvtr.

Yoakum, Tex.—The Merchants Grain Co., which was recently incorporated, has let contract for a large reinforced concrete and hollow tile grain warehouse. J. Lyons is pres. and O. M. Saunders sec'y and mgr. of the company.

Temple, Tex.—The estate of the A. B. Crouch Grain Co., bankrupt, will be sold at auction Nov. 16. The estate includes notes, accounts, warehouses in Heidenheimer, Pendleton and Valley Mills in addition to two warehouses in Temple.

Beaumont, Tex.—A conference was held by local grain dealers and freight officials of various lines in this section Nov. 5 to decide upon steps which might be taken to conserve railroad equipment during the war. The dealers agreed to co-operate fully with the railroads.

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

315 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

305 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Plainview, Tex.—Lewis & Peace have bot the business of the E. T. Coleman Coal & Grain Co. The former company had just installed new coal yards and the two places of business will be combined under the name Lewis Mill & Grain Co.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The following have applied for membership in the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n: Stagner Bros., Lockhart, Tex.; Strawn Flour Mfg. Co., K. C. Jones, proprietor, Strawn, Tex.; and the Hyatt Grain Co., Waelder, Tex.—H. B. Dorsey, sec'y.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—The Wichita Falls Cotton & Grain Exchange has been organized, and opened for business Oct. 11. O. A. Grubb, who was with the Illinois State Grain Inspection Dep't at Chicago for several years, and who has been chief deputy grain inspector at Galveston for the past 3½ years, is the chief grain inspector.

UTAH

Monticello, Utah.—The 15,000-bu. elvtr. which I am building in connection with my mill is practically completed.—Geo. E. Haney.

Nephi, Utah.—This company, which was recently incorporated, will operate the elvtr. of the Nephi Mill & Mfg. Co. The elvtr. has just been completed and is of reinforced concrete with capacity of 40,000 bus. It is operated in connection with the company's 100-bbl. mill. The plant is located on the D. & R. G. and L. A. & S. L. and uses electric power.—Nephi Grain Elvtr. Co.

WASHINGTON

Tekoa, Wash.—The Farmers Union Mill & Grain Co. will erect an elvtr. to handle bulk grain.

Reardan, Wash.—The Washington Grain & Mfg. Co. has completed additions and repairs to its plant.

Huntsville, Wash.—Our mill was sold to E. Isaacs, and not to the Dement Bros. Co., as was reported.—Corbett Bros., by Frank Davis, Agt.

SEATTLE LETTER.

The North Pacific Grain Co. has been succeeded by Kerr, Gifford & Co., Inc., of Portland, Ore.

The Port Com'n has suspended the increase on storage charges on wheat in its elvtrs. which was to have gone into effect Oct. 24, and has decided to file a 30-day notice of intention to advance rates. The old rates will apply until Nov. 25, when the com'n expects to put the increased rate schedule into effect.

The grain com'te of the Merchants Exchange has fixed the following differentials for sacked oats; No. 2, basis; No. 1, premium of \$1 per ton; No. 3, \$2 discount; No. 4, \$4 discount. Barley differentials: No. 2, basis; No. 1, \$1 premium; No. 3, \$1.50 discount; No. 4, \$3 discount. Discounts for bulk oats and barley, \$3 per ton.

Puget Sound grain dealers have asked M. H. Houser, agt. of the Food Administration Grain Corporation for this district, to select several important country stations, such as Spokane, Fendleton and Walla Walla, permitting inspection to be made and warehouses receipts honored at such stations as a means of avoiding an expensive back haul charge on much of the wheat which the government desires to move to the Minneapolis mills.

Two serious obstacles to the movement of grain into this market have developed, that of lack of funds for proper inspection and a sufficient number of men to qualify as inspectors, and the arbitrary action of the port com'n in raising its storage rates 15 to 25c for sacked and 10 to 20c for bulked grain, without notice. The state's appropriation for inspectors has been exhausted and a sufficient number of inspectors can not be secured at the pay offered.

WISCONSIN

Greenleaf, Wis.—Work on the new elvtr. of Knauf & Tesch is progressing rapidly.

Joel, Wis.—The mill and elvtr. which this company is building have not been completed.—Apple River Mfg. Co., by Otto Altom, agt.

Lomira, Wis.—The Lomira Elvtr. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, Joseph F. Stroub, D. M. Rosenheimer and others.

Markesan, Wis.—John Hull contemplates installing feed grinding machinery in his elvtr. At present he is using the Mackford mill for grinding feed.

Monroe, Wis.—The Monroe Model Mfg. Co., operating an elvtr. and mill, is adding another milling unit to its plant, to be ready for operation about Dec. 1.

Casco, Wis.—We have completed a 25,000-bu. elvtr. F. J. Formeree is pres. and Y. J. Fencil sec'y of this company.—Casco Mfg. & Elvtr. Co., by C. Hoebreckx, mgr.

Burlington, Wis.—The Burlington Feed Co. has let contracts for a brick warehouse, 38x102 feet, and a brick elvtr., 16x60 feet. A sidetrack is now being built to the property.

Bangor, Wis.—L. J. Roberts has sold his interest in the feed and grain business of Page & Roberts to W. H. W. Page. The business will be conducted under the firm name of Page Bros.

MILWAUKEE LETTER.

The rate of interest for November has been fixed at 7% per annum by the finance com'te of the Chamber of Commerce.

Allen Rankin, son of Magnard G. Rankin of the grain firm of M. G. Rankin & Co., is now with the American aviation corps in France.

Arthur Teweles, C. E. McDonald, and Fred W. Aishton have been elected to membership in the Chamber of Commerce. The memberships of L. Teveles, deceased, Lawrence C. Cressey and James A. Butler have been transferred.

Major Walter Stern, pres. of Bernhard Stern & Sons, Inc., owners of the Atlas Flour Mills, has received orders to report for active duty as assistant to the Depot Quartermaster at Omaha, Neb.

A com'te has been appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to raise money to purchase national and regimental flags for the 340th Infantry at Camp Custer. This regiment is composed principally of Milwaukee boys. The colors have been ordered and will be presented with appropriate ceremony during the latter part of November.

An amendment to the rules of the Chamber of Commerce adopted Oct. 16 provides that grain purchased "to arrive" shall carry, in addition to all other charges prescribed by the rules, a charge equal to that provided for receiving and selling grain on arrival. When the charges are made on a percentage basis they shall be reduced to the greatest fraction that is a multiple of one-eighth. This rule is not applicable to purchases made from a member of the Chamber of Commerce, in business at Milwaukee, who finances and attends to the arrival, the delivery, the collection and accounting of and for such grain. The rule gives a member the right to bid for grain, after the close of the regular market each day, at any price he may see fit, provided his bid carries the charge specified.

WYOMING

Upton, Wyo.—G. F. Goseline has resigned his position with the Equity Co-operative Ass'n.

Casper, Wyo.—W. R. Johnson has erected a grain warehouse, equipping it with elevating and cleaning machinery.

Cody, Wyo.—A co-partnership has been formed by local interests to succeed the Cody Flour & Feed Store, and to operate the Cody Flour Mill. The firm will be known as the Cody Mfg. Co., and C. E. Hayden will be in charge of the business as mgr.

Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

C., B. & Q. in Sup. 49 to 5100-B quotes class and commodity rates to points on the Ft. D. D. M. & S., effective Oct. 18.

Norfolk & Western tariff No. 17936 shows reduction in rates from point on its lines to Baltimore, Md., effective Nov. 17.

Big 4 in Sup. 17 to 1360-F gives rates on grain and grain products from stations on its lines and connections to C. F. A. territory, effective Dec. 1.

C., R. I. & P. in Sup. 14 to 18361 gives rules governing transit privileges on grain, grain products, seeds, at stations on its own lines, effective Nov. 30.

C. & A. in Sup. 22 to 1329-A in connection with lines parties to the same tariff, gives notice of suspension of advanced rates between points in Illinois.

Detroit, Toledo & Ironton in Sup. 2 to 1077 gives rules governing the milling and malting in transit of grain at stations on its own lines, effective Dec. 1.

C. & N. W., in Sup. 16 to 11475-D quotes reduced rates on wheat and grain screenings from Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, effective Oct. 22.

B. & O. in Sup. 6 to 14818 gives rates on grain, grain products and grain by-products from points in Illinois and Indiana to points in C. F. A. territory, effective Nov. 15.

C., B. & Q., in Sup. 52½ to 5400-A names minimum weights on flour, 28,000, feed, 32,000, and mixed shipments, 32,000, on intrastate Nebraska traffic, effective Sept. 4.

C. & E. I. in Sup. 1 to 7575-B quotes rates on grain and grain products, broom corn and seeds from its own stations and Cairo via M. & O. to Illinois points, effective Oct. 16.

C. & E. I. in Sup. 3 to 6639-C gives rules and regulations governing milling and malting in transit privileges on grain and grain products at its own stations, effective Dec. 1.

C., B. & Q. in Sup. 1 to 7072 quotes rates on wheat and other grains from its own stations on west bank of Mississippi river and Illinois point to points in Illinois, effective Oct. 16.

C., B. & Q. in Sup. 25 to 6786-D quotes rates on grain and grain products from Illinois and Mississippi river points to Ohio river and lower Mississippi river points, effective Nov. 10.

Bessemer & Lake Erie in Sup. 4 to ICC 477 shows rates on grain, grain products and grain by-products from stations on its own lines and connections to eastern basing points, effective Nov. 25.

C., B. & Q. in Sup. 15 to 2964-C quotes class and commodity rates from Chicago, Peoria, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., to stations on the St. Louis & Hannibal railway, effective Oct. 18.

M. K. T. in Sup. 9 to 4096-F quotes rates on grain and grain products between points in Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, and stations in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska, effective Nov. 20.

B. & O. in Sup. 12 to H2503, gives rates on grain and grain products from stations on its own lines to points in Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, effective Nov. 20.

C. M. & St. P. in G. F. D. 8884-V gives rules governing the milling, cleaning, bulking, malting or mixing in transit of grain and grain products at Cedar Rapids, and Davenport, Ia., Janesville, Wis., and Sioux Falls, S. D., effective Nov. 25.

C., B. & Q. in Sup. 2 to 7072-F quotes rates on grain and other grains between Illinois points and also stations on its lines on west bank of Mississippi river, and Illinois points, effective Oct. 30.

C., B. & Q. in G. F. O. 4202-G gives numerous revised pages of rules governing transportation privileges on grain, grain products, wheat and buckwheat at stations on C., B. & Q., effective Nov. 25.

Evansville & Indianapolis in Sup. 8 to 28 quotes rates on grain and grain products from stations on its lines to southern, C. F. A., eastern, northeastern and Canadian points, effective Nov. 15.

C., B. & Q. in Sup. 53 to G. F. O. 5400-A gives rates on grain product between Omaha, Neb., Sioux City, Ia., St. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo., and stations on its lines and connections, effective Nov. 25.

C., B. & Q., in Sup. 25 to G. F. O. 6786-D quotes rates on grain and grain products from stations on its lines and connections in Illinois and Mississippi river points, also Dubuque, Ia., to Louisiana, Mo., inclusive, to C. F. A. points, effective Nov. 25.

St. L. & S. F. in Sup. 13 to 1557-B shows rates on grain and grain products and articles taking same rates between points in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma and points in Kansas, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska, effective Nov. 15.

C., R. I. & P. in Sup. 15 to 28930-A gives rates on grain and grain products between stations in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas and Council Bluffs, Ia., and stations on its lines and connections in New Mexico, effective Nov. 23.

C. & A., in Sups. Nos. 10 to 1602-D, 7 to 1574-E, 2 to 259-A, 2 to 1655, and 5 to 1581-E, in connection with participating carriers, gives suspension and withdrawal notice, the same being involved in "The Fifteen per cent case," No. 57 (ex parte).

C., B. & Q. in Sup. 1 to 849-F and C., R. I. & P. G. F. D. 18910-H suspends rates on grain and grain products to Atlantic seaboard, interior and eastern Canadian points until January 29, 1918, effective Oct. 3. Rates named in 849-E will remain in force.

C., B. & Q. in Sup. 26 to 6786-D quotes rates on grain and grain products from Illinois, Mississippi river points and Dubuque, Ia., to Brookport, Cairo, Metropolis, Mounds, Ill., Evansville, Ind., Cincinnati, Ohio, Paducah and Louisville, Ky., etc., effective Nov. 25.

C., R. I. & P. in Sup. 84 to 22000-C quotes rates on grain, grain products and seeds between points in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and stations on its lines and connections in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and Missouri, also Kansas and South Omaha and Omaha, Neb.

C., B. & Q., in Sup. 53 to 5400-A gives rules and regulations governing minimum weights of grain and grain products, effective Nov. 25. Applicable also to Chicago & Northwestern, Colorado & Wyoming, Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City and Rapid City, Black Hills & Western.

C., B. & Q., in Sup. 15 to 3457-G gives rules and regulations governing reconsigning, restrictions as to acceptance of freight and freight requiring prepayment of guarantee, mileage payments and rental charges on private cars, etc., affecting broom corn, beans and other commodities, effective Nov. 5.

C., R. I. & P. in Sup. 1 to 19687-J quotes rates on grain and grain products from Missouri river stations and other stations in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota on its lines to Mississippi valley points and other stations in Alabama, Arkansas and other southern points, effective Dec. 5.

C., B. & Q. in Sup. 10 to 1218-C quotes rates on grain and grain products from stations in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado to Brookport, Cairo, Metropolis, Ill., Evansville, Ind., Memphis, Tenn., and New Orleans, La., also stations taking same rates or arbitraries, effective Nov. 15, also quotes minimum weights and rules governing loading.

C., R. I. & P. in Sup. 13 to 29075-C gives rates on grain and grain products between stations in Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming and stations in Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico and Oklahoma, effective Nov. 15.

St. L. & S. F. in Sup. 18 to 1559-A shows rates on grain and grain products between points in Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, also Memphis, Tenn., and Thebes, Ill., and Cairo, Ill., Cape Girardeau, Mo., Memphis, Tenn., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., and Thebes, Ill., effective Nov. 15.

C., R. I. & P. in Sup. 17 to 10757 gives rules and regulations governing transit privileges on grain, grain products, hay, straw and seeds at stations on its lines in Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Memphis, Tenn., and also Texas and Missouri river points, effective Nov. 30.

I. C. in Sup. 6 to 601-D quotes rates on grain, grain products and articles taking same rates, between stations on its lines in Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota, Omaha and South Omaha, Neb., and connecting lines, and points in Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri and Indiana, effective Nov. 18.

A., T. & S. F. in Sup. 14 to 6498-G names rates on grain and grain products between points on its lines and connections in Illinois, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Louisiana, New Mexico, Kansas City, Mo.-Kan., St. Joseph and Joplin, Mo., and points in New Mexico and Texas on its own lines and connections, effective Nov. 24.

C. & A. in 1596-D gives rates on grain and grain products from stations in Illinois on its own lines and the C. & I. M. and the C. & N. W., also Louisiana, Mo., to Memphis, New Orleans, Helena, Ark., points in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, and to Gulf Coast port, for export, effective Nov. 29.

Aug. Ferger in B/L Fraud.

The Department of Justice of the United States has procured the indictment of August Ferger of Cincinnati, O., pres., Thomas M. Dugan, sec'y, and Robert H. Rasch, confidential messenger of the Ferger Grain Co., on the charge of violation of the interstate commerce act by "counterfeiting, forging and fraudulently issuing 12 Bs/L on which a loan for \$22,000 was negotiated last August thru the Second National Bank."

The pretense was that the cars contained each 80,000 lbs. of corn shipped from Fountaintown, Ind., over the C., H. & D. Ferger said there was no intention of violating the law, and that no money had been lost by the bank, as the note had been paid in full. Defendants have been released on bonds. The maximum penalty is 2 years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine for conspiracy, and 5 years' imprisonment and \$5,000 fine for violation of the law.

The Ferger Grain Co. has been in trouble before. June 26 it was fined for misbranding. Several years ago Aug. Ferger was publicly reprimanded by the pres. of the Chamber of Commerce on charges proven, that he had broken a weigher's seal; had accepted a weight certificate knowing it to be false, and had used the false certificate in the collection of overcharges from a railroad.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates in its report issued today estimates the production of beans in 5 states as 15,957,000 bus., compared with a final 1916 estimate of 8,846,000 bus. The average yield per acre is given as 10.3 bus.

"Why pay commission and freight both ways? Handle this wheat with the least expense to the consumer. Grind it in the nearest mill. Stop congesting the railroads by shipping wheat to the big centers and then shipping flour back."

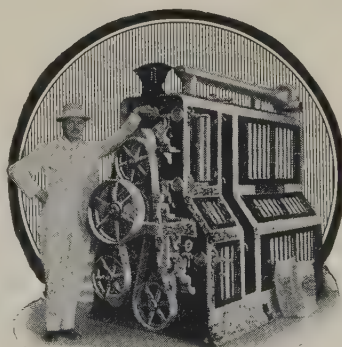
—Gossip of The Pit, Chicago Tribune, Sept. 28th.

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—Can be operated by one man. A small motor or oil engine furnishes all driving power.



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—Produces quality and yield as high as can be had with any mill.

Sold on thirty days' trial, you to be sole judge.

Write us today for owners' testimonials and full information.

Anglo-American Mill Company, Inc.

435 Trust Building, Owensboro, Ky.

Informal Rulings on 3% Freight Tax.

An informal interpretation of Sec. 500 of the revenue act, which imposes a tax of 3% on all freight charges, has been promulgated by the Association of American Railway Accounting Officers, after informal conferences with representatives of the Internal Revenue Commissioner. The law will be applied in the manner here prescribed until formal rulings are published.

In the event railroads demand payment of a tax which subsequently is held by the Treasury Department to have been wrongfully assessed, refund will be made by the carrier.

The act itself provides that it shall be administered according to rules prescribed by the Treasury Department. Such rules have not yet been formulated and pending their publication taxes will be assessed as follows:

The tax must be paid by the person, corporation, partnership or association paying for the services or facilities rendered.

The tax will be collected on both intrastate and interstate traffic.

The tax will NOT apply to export shipments if the lading shows final destination to be a foreign country.

The tax of 3% on amounts paid for the transportation of property by freight must be collected when and as freight revenues are collected, except that the tax may and should be computed at the time freight bills and prepaid shipping tickets or bills of lading are made; the amount of the tax must be shown on the face of each such bill, prepaid ticket or lading.

The tax must be collected on "collect" shipments by agents at destination and on "prepaid" shipments by agents at points of origin; in other words, it must be collected when and as collections are made from consignees, shippers, their agents or representatives. It must not be collected by junction agents on freight revenues on freights interchanged with connecting carriers.

The tax of 3% of amounts paid for the transportation of property by freight will apply on all such services wholly rendered after midnight of Oct. 31, 1917, and on all "collect" consignments which start before Nov. 1, 1917, but which do not reach destinations until after midnight Oct. 31, 1917.

The tax will NOT apply on:

(a) Freight for which the entire transit service was completed prior to Nov. 1, 1917, regardless of when the transportation charges are paid.

(b) Prepaid consignments received for which bill of lading is issued prior to midnight Oct. 31, 1917, and the charges actually paid prior to Nov. 1, 1917.

(c) Freight charges uncollected at midnight Oct. 31, 1917, on freight received at destination if billed "collect," if the service was completed before midnight Oct. 31, 1917.

As to switching and other taxable freight services rendered:

(a) If switching service was completed before midnight Oct. 31, 1917, and the service is paid for on or after Nov. 1, 1917, the tax will not apply.

(b) If the service was paid for prior to Nov. 1, 1917, and the service is not rendered until on or after Nov. 1, 1917, the tax will apply and must be collected.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

The tax will NOT apply on the following miscellaneous services rendered when the charge therefor forms a part of and is included in the through rate charged for the road haul:

- (a) Switching and drayage.
- (b) Wharfage, storage and lighterage.
- (c) Compressing-in-transit.
- (d) Milling-in-transit.
- (e) Dressing and refining-in-transit.
- (f) Reconsigning charges.
- (g) Refrigeration.

If, however, a charge be made for switching or drayage, wharfage, towage and lighterage, in addition to the through rate, the tax will apply on amounts paid therefor.

The tax will NOT apply on:

- (a) Car service.
- (b) Demurrage.
- (c) Charge for consigning freight to Order Notify.
- (d) Storage.
- (e) Car rental.

(f) Switch charges for return of empty cars over belt or switching lines.

(g) Weighing charges.

(h) Feed and bedding charges.

Amounts paid for switching cars locally, that is, from one yard to another or from one industry to another, will be subject to the tax of 3%, provided such amounts are not included in the through rate of a transportation charge made for a road haul.

SWITCHING ABSORBED.—Amounts paid by one carrier to another for switching service rendered in effecting competitive deliveries will not be subject to the tax, provided the amount charged for such switching is included in the rate charged for the road haul.

RECONSIGNED FREIGHT.—If a shipment consigned for delivery at one destination be ordered to another destination with "charges to follow," tax must not be collected by the agent at the first or original destination. The agent at final destination must collect the tax upon the total revenue, original starting point to final destination.

OVERCHARGES.—When and as overcharges are refunded upon which tax has been paid, amount thereof over-collected must also be refunded. The measure of such tax to be so refunded must be determined by applying the rate of tax at 3% to the amount of overcharges refunded upon which the tax shall have been paid.

UNDERCHARGES.—When and as undercharges on freight transportation are collected, taxes found to be due thereon must also be collected.

WE HAVE enjoyed the Grain Dealers Journal very much.—Burt & Richmond Grain Co., Armington, Ill., by Chas. P. Kennell, mgr.

Facts Briefly Stated.

As paint pigments, Silica and Flake Graphite are absolutely unchangeable.

Paints made with these pigments possess the greatest possible durability, films remaining elastic after years of service.

No chemical action can occur between the pigment and the vehicle.

Graphite is the most water-repellent pigment known, and paints made with it are the best water excluders, thus preventing corrosion.

Because of the unctuous quality of the graphite, the paint is easily applied, thus insuring good work, and good work is as important as good paint.

A. H. Smith in Father's Footsteps.

Arthur H. Smith, who is now acting as general western agent of the Huntley Mfg. Co., of Silver Creek, N. Y., with headquarters at Chicago, by a coincidence began his career with the company as traveling representative in the same territory of Michigan in which his father, the late F. M. Smith, had represented the company. Since that time Mr. Smith has represented his company in travels from coast to coast and in old Mexico and Canada.

The business career of Smith, Jr., began at the age of 14 in a flour mill which his father conducted at Nashville, Mich. Later he went to Chicago and took charge for several years of the spice mill and machinery of Sprague, Warner & Co., who had a full line of Monitor equipment. For a year he had charge of the spice mill of E. W. Gillet & Co.

For three and one-half years he had charge of the cleaning machinery in the Illinois Central Elevator.

On Mar. 1, 1902, he went with the Huntley Mfg. Co., to whom his accumulated experience has been valuable in its policy of selling the grain handler the machine best adapted to his especial needs. Mr. Smith is well posted on other uses for grain cleaning machinery in the handling of beans, peas and coffee.

Supply Trade

THE POWER plant of the advertising medium is located in the reading pages.—Class.

ADVERTISING to be successful must get before people who can appreciate it. You can't sell diamonds to rag pickers.—Tycos-Rochester.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Readers of the Journal will find it to their interest to send for Bulletin No. 226 recently distributed by Walter A. Zelnicker Supply Co.

DETROIT, MICH.—Wm. H. Emerson & Sons have recently issued a catalog descriptive of their Wild Oat Separator. Grain dealers who are troubled with oats in wheat will find it to their advantage to learn more about this machine. This catalog and other literature will be sent upon request.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan, made by the employees of the principal plants of the Link-Belt Co. and the company itself, amounted to \$269,000, divided as follows: Indianapolis plants, \$104,300; Philadelphia plant, \$71,300; Chicago plant, \$61,100; Link-Belt Co., \$32,300.

INCLUDED in the installation of machines in the new flouring mill of the Quaker Oats Co. at Cedar Rapids, Ia., are more than thirty of the well-known Invincible Cleaners, Packers and Dust Collectors. There are also a large number of the same machines being placed in the new plant at Peterboro, Ont., numbering over sixty.

ENTERPRISE, ALA.—The Enterprise Cotton Oil Co. is making extensive improvements with the addition of a complete feed grinding plant, having a capacity of four tons per hour. The equipment will consist of a 48-in. Heavy Commercial Type Wilson-Wetterhold Grinder equipped with a 14-in. Extension Feeder, Fan and Dust Collector.

ONE HUNDRED platform non-folding scales for the Philadelphia navy yard, and a miscellaneous lot of corn brooms for different yards, will be purchased by the government. Bidders desiring to submit proposals should request the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C., to send schedules covering the material. The schedule number for the scales is 1551 and for the brooms 1553.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The General Electric Co. in bulletin No. 41021 describes the R. F. line of adjustable speed motors which are the results of many years of experience and numerous tests under actual shop operation. In the company's bulletin No. 45606 is described coils for alternating current circuits for indoor, outdoor and line suspension service. Either of these bulletins will be sent Journal readers upon request.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The scarcity of cars has so delayed the movement of building material, machinery and contractors' equipment this year that the first cost of many grain elevators has been increased materially over what it would have cost had the workmen been able to rush the job to completion on their first or even second trip to the site. Next year's grain crops will be so much larger that even greater delays will occur unless the railroads are required to furnish more cars and prompter transportation.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Steel manufacturers have agreed with the war industries board on a schedule of maximum prices approved Nov. 5 by Pres. Wilson, subject to revision Jan. 1, including sheets, pipe, cold rolled steel, scrap iron, wire and tin plate. In detail the prices for sheets are: No. 28 black sheets, \$5 per hundred pounds f.o.b. Pittsburgh; No. 10 blue annealed sheets, \$4.25 per hundred pounds, f.o.b. Pittsburgh, and for No. 28 galvanized sheets, \$6.25 per hundred pounds f.o.b. Pittsburgh. These prices are to apply to both Bessemer and open hearth grades.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—James McDaniel, inventor of grain elevator machinery, died in this city Oct. 21. During his career he patented and placed on the market a grain drier, grain cleaning machinery, and dust separator fans. His angle screen oat separator is one of the most successful machines on the market and is widely used. For a number of years Mr. McDaniel represented the Richmond Mfg. Co. on the Pacific Coast. He retired from active business a few years ago. He had a wide acquaintance in the grain and milling field both in this country and abroad, and his death will be deeply mourned.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. — The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has reversed the order of the district court in the case of J. L. Owens Co. v. I. E. Officer, who had contracted with the company to represent it as exclusive sales agent. Claiming that the contract had been breached in several particulars Officer brot suit for \$25,000 damages and was given judgment for \$15,000, which the company thereupon sought to have reduced by \$13,000 of collateral notes given by Officer. The reversal was without prejudice to either party taking proper steps to present the set off of judgments in another suit.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Every year thousands of dollars are spent by firms in sending engraved greeting cards at Xmas time, and in view of the fact that the country is now engaged in war, several of the larger firms in this city have decided to do away with this practice this year. It is their idea to contribute the money saved to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and other organizations. Before placing your order for such cards, consider for a moment if it wouldn't be better to give this amount of money to a war relief organization. There is some such organization in your city. Place your contribution in their hands for a worthy cause.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Two iron-clad Richardson Oat Separators, 425 bu. capacity each, were recently shipped to Council Bluffs, Ia., for installation in the new Northwestern Elevator. In keeping with the "load the car full" movement a 325-bu. machine was included in the same car for the Maney Milling Co., Omaha. Other recent sales of the separator included two for Hales & Edwards, Chicago; five for the Ogilvie Milling Co., Montreal. Complete cleaning and grinding equipment was recently sent to six elevators in Montana and Idaho. Two dozen Special Richardson Cleaners were recently installed in as many elevators to be used in connection with American Marvel Mill. This cleaner has been accepted as standard equipment for these mills in the Northwest.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The contractors who are building the army cantonments seem perfectly willing to take on some additional work at "cost-plus 10%" and it is evident they have some friends who are anxious to keep them busy. Several different elevator engineers, who have devoted their lives to designing houses for the economical storing and handling of grain, have submitted plans and specifications to the government, and instead of asking the advice of a number of different builders of experience, or elevator operators of experience as to what is best suited to the needs of the various cantonments, those in charge have preyed upon the patriotism of some of the elevator builders for free plans and specifications, at the same time blandly admitting that the houses were to be built by the cantonment contractors on the "cost-plus" plan. Elevator engineers of experience who have organizations of men particularly trained to work of this character, can erect better houses for 20 per cent less money than the cantonment contractors, and it would seem that if they were willing to supply plans or advice free, they would be the ones entitled to consideration when it came to letting the contract for the elevators. The present cantonment contractors seem never to have hesitated to pay any price for any kind of labor. Everyone recognizes that it is difficult for a contractor to overlook his own gain when he is paid 10 per cent of the cost. Many industries of importance to the government and of considerable assistance in the conduct of the war have been greatly discommoded by the employment of men trained to their business to build cantonments at higher prices than their business would justify. Fortunately for the labor market, this work will soon be completed.

An Automatic Scale School.

The Richardson Scale Company at Wichita, Kan., has started a school for the instruction of elevator operators in the use of Richardson Automatic Scales.

The Richardson Scale Company has for many years maintained an Inspection and Instruction Department, and each Richardson Branch has had one employe whose work was confined to the calling on grain elevators in its territory, making inspections and giving operators instructions.

This plan of operating a school at Wichita is the Richardson Scale Company's idea of moving forward still another step in giving Richardson Service. It is not the idea of the Richardson Scale Company to eliminate their Road Inspection Service, but to operate this Wichita School in connection with the road service.

The great trouble experienced by the Richardson Inspectors has been that many elevators they call upon were unable at the time of the visit to run grain through the scale, and therefore most advantageous instructions could not be given the operator.

This Richardson Scale School at Wichita is in the form of a complete country grain elevator. An elevator leg with a capacity of 750 bus. per hour will be in operation and a Standard Size 750-bu. per hour Richardson Automatic Type Registering Scale is installed, and from which scale the instructions will be given. An electric motor is attached to the head pulley and the simple turning of a switch throws the scale and elevator into operation.

This scale will start operation Nov. 15, and will be under the supervision of Mr. A. G. Click, who has been connected with the company for many years. An operator in going through the school will receive all the instructions by Mr. Click. When the operator states that he is thoroughly familiar with the scale he will be left alone in the room with the scale, and it will be put out of adjustment. He must make the necessary adjustments himself before he will receive a certificate of competency.

Under present conveying system steamers take three weeks from the United States and Canada to England.

THAT SOFT CORN OR THOSE WET BEANS

can only be saved
by a

HESS DRIER

If your money is
busy — we'll take
LIBERTY
BONDS.

The supply of Drier
material and of in-
stalling experts is
limited—first come
—first served. Bet-
ter think about it—
right now.

Wire — telephone
— write — we will
respond promptly.

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CHICAGO

Moisture Testers also—
BROWN-DUVEL, with
glass flasks, official—or
improved with copper
flasks, for gasoline, gas,
alcohol or electricity.
Free Booklet.

Supreme Court Decisions

Suit Against Terminal Carrier.—Where shipment of goods is routed over two roads, while the shipper could hold the initial carrier, though the loss occurred thru the negligence of the terminal carrier, it was within the shipper's option to sue only the terminal carrier.—Gillikin & Edwards v. Norfolk Southern R. Co. Supreme Court of North Carolina. 93 S. E. 469.

Arbitration.—Under a submission to arbitration, naming two arbitrators and providing that they should select a third arbitrator, and hear such evidence as either party might introduce, the third arbitrator was not to act as an umpire, but as one of a board of three.—Fraleigh v. Nickels. Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. 93 S. E. 637.

Failure to File Claim.—In a suit to recover for the loss of goods before plaintiff can prevail he must show that in compliance with the contract he filed a written claim with defendant's agent at the point of delivery or origin within four months after a reasonable time for delivery had expired.—Smith v. Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co. Supreme Court of North Carolina. 93 S. E. 469.

Notice to Carrier of Loss.—A shipper could not recover for injury to a furniture shipment where he failed to file required written notice of loss within specified time, altho agent had actual knowledge of loss. A notation by a railway agent on a freight bill as to injuries to shipment was not a compliance with B/L stipulation for written notice of loss required to be filed within a given time.—Taft & Van Dyke v. Atlantic Coast Line R. Co. Supreme Court of North Carolina. 93 S. E. 752.

Shipper Can Recover Unreasonable Rate.—Where the Michigan Railroad Commission, under Pub. Acts 1909, No. 300, determined that rates theretofore published were unreasonable, and established a new schedule of reasonable rates, its action, although liable to be set aside by the courts, fixed a legislative rate immediately in effect, and where a railroad company, while contesting the validity of such rates, exacted its old charges, it is liable to shippers therefor.—Fletcher Paper Co. v. Detroit & M. Ry. Co. Supreme Court of Michigan. 164 N. W. 528.

Forfeiture of Membership.—A Board of Trade which, though incorporated, is a mere voluntary association, has power, the incorporating act not denying it, to provide by by-law for forfeiture of a membership for fraud of the member in securing his acceptance as a member; it being reasonable, and not contrary to public policy or the law of the land. Provision of the charter of a board of trade authorizing it to inflict fines not exceeding \$5 for breaches of by-laws is not inconsistent with right to provide by by-laws for forfeiture of membership for fraud in securing acceptance as a member.—Turner v. Board of Trade. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 244 Fed. 108.

Application for Switch Connection.—Where application is made by a shipper to the Public Utilities Commission for a switch connection with a railroad siding, which siding is on the right of way of, is owned by, and under the absolute control of, the railway company, the Commission, in ordering a switch connection with such siding and in fixing the terms and conditions upon which such connection shall be made, has no authority to require such applicant to reimburse another shipper on account of expenses voluntarily incurred by the latter incident to a change of location of the siding and rearrangement of the tracks of the railway company.—Cincinnati Crushed Stone & Gravel Co. v. Public Utilities Commission of Ohio. Supreme Court of Ohio. 117 N. E. 217.

Insurance.—A contract of insurance was complete when the application was accepted and the policy issued and mailed, when no manual delivery was required by the contract.—House v. Davis. Supreme Court of Arkansas. 197 S. W. 693.

Crop Improvement.

SEVEN STATES have received allotments totaling \$423,532, comprising the first federal grants to the states under the Smith-Hughes vocational education act. The states and the grants to each follow: Arizona, \$15,000; Arkansas, \$27,488; California, \$39,544; Maine, \$15,000; New York, \$152,209; Pennsylvania, \$127,310; Utah, \$15,000; Texas, \$29,974. To secure federal aid it is necessary for the state to submit plans for the promotion of vocational education and agree to match every federal dollar with money publicly raised by the state or community. The total appropriation available for use during the current fiscal year is \$1,800,000.

"Fertilizing in War Time."

This is the title of a folder put out by the soil improvement committee of the National Fertilizer Ass'n, of Chicago. It brings out the facts that raw materials for fertilizers are hard to get and high in price, owing to the necessity of the fertilizer competing with the manufacturers of munitions, consequently fertilizers are high in price with the possibility of yet higher prices becoming effective. It is shown that relatively prices are not now as high as they were in 1914. Then a bushel of corn would buy 50 lbs., whereas now it will buy 75 lbs.

SUPPLY OF JUTE is short of requirements. Apportionments to spinners by steamers sailing from Calcutta during the three months, to end Dec. 31, have been made, and in many cases the shortage is said to be 12 to 16 per cent.

A DECIMAL SYSTEM for flour weights will be sponsored by the Millers National Federation. A bill is to be drafted and introduced into Congress which will provide for the adoption of the decimal system, to become effective July 1, 1919.

SEVERAL OF OUR FRIENDS who are feeding cattle and hogs tell us that the feeding value of this frosted, wet corn is not more than 75c a bushel, as compared with No. 3 from \$1.75 to \$2.00. Reports from all over the West indicate that the farmer is anxious to get rid of his poor corn and that the movement will increase just as fast as cars can be secured. The Food Administration is anxious for a free movement, as they do not like the high price that cash corn is now bringing, and they will doubtless use their influence with the railroads to furnish every possible car. We feel very sure that the market will run away from this corn just as soon as receipts reach a point where the immediate needs are supplied and that we all will be surprised at the low price it will sell at. Elevator firms will not attempt to dry it for December delivery until there is ample margin to protect every risk. We are very glad to hear that the majority of country dealers are refusing to bid on this corn, but offering to ship it for the account of the farmer, which is certainly the most advisable thing to do. There is already difficulty on the part of some dealers who have sold corn for early shipment, particularly in the South, and in several instances it has been necessary to buy corn in on the spot market to fill these contracts, which is one reason for the high prices paid recently in St. Louis.—W. H. Perrine & Co.

Feedstuffs

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The plant of the Triangle Mfg. Co., which was destroyed by fire recently, is being rebuilt.

LEEDS, IA.—An alfalfa mill is being erected by the Consumers Hay & Grain Co. under the name Alfalfa Products Co.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—L. C. Kavanaugh of this city has succeeded P. M. Birmingham as sec'y of the Sweet Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The recent fire in a grain bin at our feed mill did very little damage, and it was immediately repaired.—G. E. Patteson & Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Clover Leaf Milling Co. has elected O. E. M. Keller, of the Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago, as pres., to succeed D. B. Fraser.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Price-Vogt Stock Feeding Co. has been organized with \$60,000 capital stock to erect and operate a plant at Camp Taylor to manufacture hog feed from offal.

RICHMOND, VA.—The American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at this city Nov. 22 with headquarters at the Jefferson Hotel. No set program has been arranged.

DR. S. K. JOHNSON, chief feed inspector of Ohio and pres. of the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials of the United States, is at present in the Officers' Reserve Corps at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind.

PROF. F. D. FULLER, who has been at the head of the scientific educational department of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, has resigned to take charge of the feed control service of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station at College Point, Tex.

ALFALFA BREAD. Almost 'nuff sed. It is slightly green in color, and that it apt to make one shudder, so 'tis said, but back of it is the word of Chicago authorities that it tastes like wheat bread and is palatable. It has appeared in Hotel La Salle restaurants.

FLAX SCREENINGS, some of them at least, contain sufficient prussic acid to poison cattle, says a report from the experiment station of the North Dakota Agricultural College. The danger may be reduced by feeding other food before the flax screenings, and by feeding in limited quantities.

A TRADEMARK consisting of the word "Compass" together with a design showing a circle with an arrow pointing to each of the four cardinal points of the compass has been registered as No. 102,262 by S. F. Scattergood & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for use with cattle feed. Use is claimed since May 1, 1916.

Feedstuffs Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of feedingstuffs at the various markets during October, 1917, compared with October, 1916, were as follows:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Chicago, lbs.	55,713,000	40,877,000	69,074,000	77,066,000
Minneapolis, tons	8,365	8,748	66,706	63,848
Milwaukee, tons	1,640	12,100	13,921	15,591
Kansas City, tons	5,340	2,860	12,720	14,400
San Francisco, tons	942	2,056	.....	.....
St. Louis, sacks	81,990	136,860	92,230	77,310
Cincinnati, tons	9,585	10,398	10,653	10,426

CHEROKEE, OKLA.—The Cherokee Alfalfa Mills have been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock by H. L. and E. J. Young and F. A. Hague.

COTTON SEED brought the highest price per ton ever paid since the civil war when 60 carloads, averaging 25 tons per car, were sold at Shreveport, La., for \$77 per ton.

COTTON SEED MEAL in limited quantities is an excellent food for dairy cows. If too great a quantity is fed the effect is bad, as it produces a hard, tallowy butter, light in color and poor in flavor. The ration should be at the rate of one to two pounds daily per cow. Such a ration will improve the quality of butter from cows on pasture by imparting to the butter the necessary percentage of hard fats.

RICHMOND, VA.—The ninth annual convention of the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials will be held at this city Nov. 23 and 24 with headquarters in the Jefferson Hotel. John H. Page, dairy and food commissioner of Arkansas, will deliver an address on "The Advantages Offered by the South as Source of Supply of Live-stock Feeds." Dr. C. L. Alsberg of the Bureau of Chemistry, and an official of the Food Administration, also will deliver addresses.

A LARGE PLANT is being constructed by the Hansen Livestock & Feeding Co. at Ogden, Utah, for the manufacture of alfalfa meal. The company is capitalized for \$140,000, which it is thought will be increased to \$500,000 in a short time. Officers: Lars Hansen, pres. and general manager, Charles Wangsgaard, vice-pres., S. S. Jensen, sec'y. Messrs. Hansen, Wangsgaard, with M. S. Browning, D. C. Eccles, Preston A. Blair, B. F. Bingham and Adam Patterson, form the directorate.

REPRESENTATIVES of thirty mills of Georgia and Alabama met in Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 21 and organized the Velvet Bean Millers Ass'n. The first work to be undertaken will be to provide adequate storage for the present crop. Attention also will be given to increasing the milling facilities and extending the market for bean meal and other products. The industry received a boost when the Southern railroads granted a milling-in-transit privilege on velvet bean products which became effective Oct. 15. Officers elected are: W. C. Coker, Greenville, Ala., president; Geo. H. Craig, Selma, Ala., vice-president; John W. Simpson, Montgomery, Ala., secretary. The officers and C. A. Darling, Andalusia, Ala., D. S. Brandon, Dublin, Ga., W. N. Maddox, Easonville, Ala., and S. J. Cassels, Montgomery, Ala., constitute the executive committee.

Exports of Feeding Stuffs.

Exports of feeding stuffs for August, compared with August, 1916, and for eight months of the calendar year, compared with the corresponding period for 1916, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were, in tons, as follows:

	August, 1917.	1916.	12 mos. ending Aug. 1917.	1916.
Bran and mid- dlings	196	551	5,048	4,430
Dr. grains & mlt. sprouts	231	211	678	1,288
Mill feed	796	7,572	17,937	22,757
Ctnsd. meal, lbs.	3,029,832	45,796,679	101,939,121	101,976,835
Ctnsd. cake, lbs.	228,320	82,528,746	274,494,715	599,024,285
Lnsd. meal, lbs.	666,914	.....	2,035,650	.....
Lnsd. cake, lbs.	24,539,043	.....	38,631,311	.....
Corn oil cake, lbs.	220,059	954,400	5,356,371	12,029,048

ONE HUNDRED bags of "Blackeye Beans" were seized by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture at Utica, N. Y. The libel alleged that the article was adulterated in that it contained worms and was wormy and worm-eaten. The beans were shipped by Adolph Koshland, of San Francisco, and held at Utica, N. Y. An additional hundred bags were later seized and destroyed at the same point.

FROM THE HAGUE, Netherlands, comes the following: Dr. Van Calcar, professor of bacteriology at the Leiden University, has perfected a new feedstuff and machinery for its manufacture. Albumen and fat are obtained from slaughter houses and fishing centers, fecula is obtained from potato and fruit refuse and the necessary salt may be derived from refuse of vegetables. The feed is mixed in such manner as to contain a sufficient percentage of fat, albumen and carbohydrates, with an admixture of straw, heather, reeds and mussels. It is not fed to dairy stock, as it gives the milk a peculiar taste.

Rules for Handling Cotton Seed Products.

Special regulations are to be issued by the Food Administration governing those who produce and handle cotton seed and cotton seed products. To insure control of the trade, all such operators are to be licensed.

A digest of the rules shows that merchants or seed buyers may not keep on hand, for a longer period than 60 days, any quantity of cotton seed in excess of 20 tons.

Crushers of cotton seed will not be permitted to keep on hand or under contract any quantity of seed in excess of a normal crush for 60 days nor to hold any cotton seed for a longer period than 60 days, except during the period of actual operation of his mill.

Crushers will not be permitted to hold oils for more than 60 days, or to retain a quantity in excess of production for 30 days.

Crushers will not be permitted to buy or sell cotton seed oil other than the product of their own manufacture.

Dealers in cotton seed meal and cake will not be permitted to contract for shipment or delivery for more than 60 days from date of contract.

A general provision is incorporated that no licensee shall have on hand or under contract any cotton seed of cotton seed products in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for a reasonable time.

Profits are to be regulated and shall be determined by a reasonable margin over cost and expense of doing business, not by the market or replacement value at the time of sale.

The rules promulgated make it impossible to profit excessively by holding or storing cotton seed or its products and the Food Administrator hopes to receive the co-operation of those engaged in the business.

MILK AND CREAM made from peanuts and soy beans is the subject of patent No. 1,243,855, granted Oct. 23 to William J. Melhuish, of Parkstone, Eng. His process overcomes the obnoxious taste of the soya bean and obviates the necessity of adding oils to make a normal cream content. The ground beans and nuts are stirred in an alkaline water, strained, treated with butyric and citric acids and milk bacteria.

A Toll Saver

Here is a letter from a firm you all know, based on its experience over a period of five years with the Universal Grain Code.

POPE & ECKHARDT CO.

Grain

Commission Merchants

West. Un. Bldg.

Chicago, June 2, 1915.

Grain Dealers Journal,

Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—

Since its publication we have made use of the Universal Grain Code continually in communicating with our customers, and we cheerfully subscribe to the fact that it is, in our opinion, a high class medium for the use of the Grain Trade and other lines incident to it. We find it not only useful, but that it is also a very efficient medium in saving telegraphic tolls. Most of our customers agree with us in the opinion we express herein covering the utility and usefulness of the book. Naturally, it requires a little study to become familiar with and to be able to make use of it to best advantage, but we cheerfully recommend it as a reliable and useful code for the purpose for which it is intended.

Yours truly,

POPE & ECKHARDT CO.
WNE:S

This is only one letter. Dealers everywhere who have used it pronounce the "Universal" to be far superior to any code ever published for the Grain and Milling Industries.

Its 146 pages of policy bond paper contain 13,745 expressions for modern, present day, trade terms, every one of which means a saving in tolls to you.

Follow the example of Pope & Eckhardt Co. Stop the leaks in YOUR profit account by sending us your order today. Price \$3.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

315 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Patents Granted

1,244,847. Cattle Food. Emile E. Fuch, New Orleans, La., assignor of 2/5 to A. J. Mestier and 1/5 to Nisida Louque, New Orleans, La. The screenings from bagasse are subjected to the action of heat until the moisture is evaporated and a small quantity of molasses is added as a binder.

1,244,761. Grain Pickling Machine. (See cut.) Chas. H. Nelson, Vulcan, Alta., Canada. A machine comprising an inclosed liquid chamber, a grain chamber communicating with the liquid chamber, a screen between the chambers, a baffle wall in the liquid chamber overhanging the top of the screen, a vent pipe operatively connecting the chambers, and means for oscillating the machine.

1,243,865. Bag Fastener. (See cut.) Joseph L. Orr, Lynchburg, Va. A device comprising a head having a pair of transversely extending parallel apertures, and a bifurcated shank extending laterally from one edge of the head and disposed between the apertures, the shank being integrally united with the head and combining with the latter to form a T-shaped structure, in combination with a drawstring extending through the apertures and wound around the shank, and then clamped between the furcations thereof, the portions of the drawstring which are wound around the shank holding the furcations in their clamped positions.

1,244,318. Sack Holder. (See cut.) Frank H. Gilbert, Ridgefield, Wash. In combination with a support, sack holding means comprising parallel rock shafts provided with laterally projecting prongs, each of the shafts provided with an arm, a crank shaft, provided with arms and an operating lever, a flexible connection between the arms of the pronged shafts and the crank shaft, a guide for the flexible connection, the guide being provided with a D-shaped eye the straight side of which is upwardly inclined, and the flexible connection including a link bearing in the eye of the guide when the sack holding means are in their holding position, whereby the tendency of the pronged shaft to be rotated by the weight of the sack will cause the link of the flexible connection to bind with the eye of the guide, the arm of the crank shaft being set off center and at an angle with respect to the operating lever so as to bear against the support in advance of the operating lever.

1,244,900. Bag Holder and Filler. (See cut.) James R. Runions, Coal Harbor, N. D. In combination with a hopper having a plurality of discharge openings arranged in pairs, a sliding plate adapted to alternately open and close the discharge openings in each pair, a rack carried by each sliding plate, a circular rack, means for reciprocating the circular rack, and means engaging the circular rack and the racks on the sliding plates to operate the sliding plates upon oscillation of the circular rack.

1,243,791. Automatic Scale. (See cut.) Richard J. Zanone, assignor to the Automatic Package Scale Co., Louisville, Ky. A frame has a scale beam pivoted thereon, with a hopper having a hinged drop bottom suspended from the beam, catches being pivotally attached to the sides of the hopper adapted to engage and retain the bottom in a closed position, and a funnel being positioned below the hopper in fixed relationship with the frame, means being provided within the funnel to be moved into position for the catch to contact therewith as the hopper descends and to release the bottom.

1,244,102. Seed Separator. (See cut.) John H. Law, Cartersville, Ga. A seed separator comprising a frame, a hopper supported by the frame, the base of the hopper provided with an opening, a form-inous partition secured in the frame below the hopper, a shaft rotatably mounted in the base of the hopper, a casing positioned concentrically about the shaft and depending from the base of the hopper, a rotor at the upper end of the shaft and located in the hopper, a second rotor secured to the lower end of the shaft and close to the partition and means extending thru the frame engaging the second rotor for rotating the shaft.

1,244,542. Grain Cleaner and Washer. (See cut.) Peter Provost, Milwaukee, Wis. A vertical casing has its lower portion enlarged, with the opposite sides of the enlarged portion oppositely inclined from a point adjacent the middle, a grain outlet spout being connected with one of the inclined portions and a liquid outlet spout being connected with the other inclined portion. An apertured partition is placed in the lower part of the casing immediately above the enlarged portion, a spout which is carried by the partition communicating with the aperture therein, the spout discharging toward the liquid outlet spout and on an oscillatory screen which is carried by the partition. Means are provided for oscillating the screen, for agitating the material in the upper portion of the casing, and for supplying grain and cleaning fluid to the upper part of the casing.

Elevator Casualties.

WATCH your step. While loading a sack of feed into a wagon Sept. 22, Clarence Nuff, employed by the Paxton Seed Co., Paxton, Ill., slipped, fell against the wagon wheel and broke three ribs.

GUARD yourself. Charles Rogers, employed by the Stockbridge Elevator Co., Pottersville, Mich., fell from a ladder out of a car window and fractured two ribs, Sept. 26.

SAFETY First. Joe D. Robinson was employed by the Rapier Grain & Seed Co., Owensboro, Ky., to wheel rock to an open ditch. The ditch caved in and precipitated him into it, straining his back.

JOHN DUDGEON, of Indianapolis, employed by the Cleveland Grain Co., Beechgrove, Ind., on Sept. 20 was jerked by the power shovel from a car being unloaded, cutting his forehead and bruising hip and ankle.

Distillers of Indiana have been asked to aid in saving frosted corn. The project to use the frosted corn in the manufacture of alcohol has been taken up with the state authorities and the food administrator.

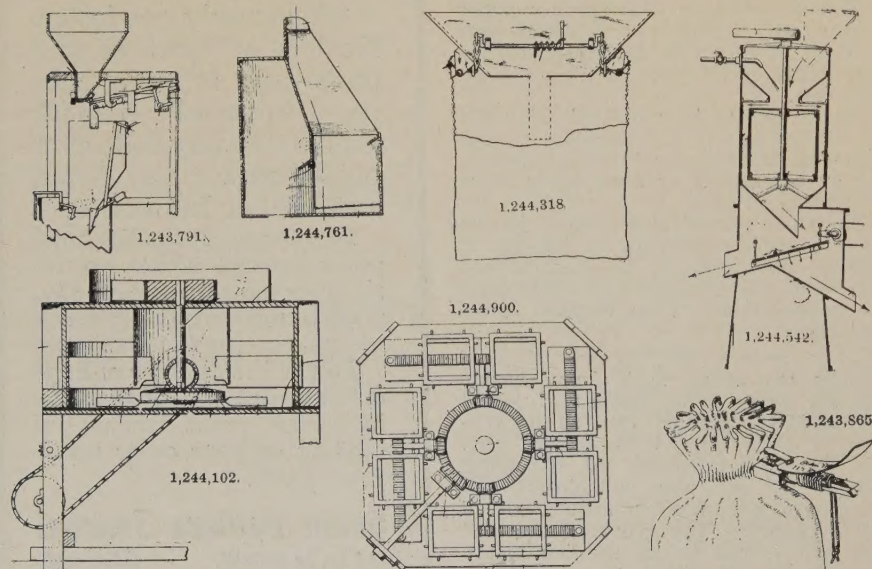
THAT "HEAVIEST CARLOAD OF WHEAT" was recently unloaded by the United Grain Growers Co., Ltd., at Port Arthur, Ont. It was U. P. car 121750, shipped from Red Willow, Alberta, and contained 2,220 bushels of No. 2 northern, without dockage. The price was \$2.18 and the car brought \$4,483.40.

"I HAVE SOLD out to the Farmers Grain Co. of Farmersville," writes Chas. H. Nobbe, of Farmersville, Ill. "J. E. Whealon will be manager, and the business was taken over Nov. 1. I have been here in the grain business for 30 years, having been the first settler here. Thru the Grain Dealers Journal I wish to thank all the grain commission men with whom I have been doing business for their courteous treatment. I have found them all to give me a square deal."

Books Received

HOUSE RATS AND MICE is a valuable guide to the extermination of these destructive rodents, with chapters on protection of food, rat-proof building, keeping food from rats, traps, poisons, domestic animals, fumigation, rat viruses, natural enemies, organized efforts, and important repressive measures, by David E. Lantz, assistant biologist of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Farmers Bulletin 896, 23 pages; Division of Publications, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SAFEGUARDING GRAIN in Storage against Fire, is the title of a booklet offering helpful suggestions to owners and operators of elevators, embodying the principles and practice required by the standards of fire insurance engineering evolved thru years of experience, but not pretending to be a complete manual. Prepared for the United States Food Administration by the National Board of Fire Underwriters this bulletin outlines the common and special hazards of the grain industry, all of which are common to the milling industry; lays down general rules for the safeguarding of these plants; outlines fire protection under the heads of automatic sprinklers, water barrels and pails, fire hose and fire axes; gives a very complete manual of supervision and self-inspection. Paper, 12 pages; National Board of Fire Underwriters, New York.



The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.

Insurance Notes.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is stated that a federal order soon will be issued barring all alien enemies from the coast line of the United States to prevent their firing seaboard grain elevators.

THE LOSS on the grain cargo of the steamer Geo. A. Graham, wrecked on the shore of Georgian Bay, falls on the Canadian government, as owner, without insurance. The 250,000 bus. of wheat was valued at \$570,000.

THE WATER BARREL and bucket in the cupola of the elevator of the Woodbury-Elliott Grain Co. at Fowlertown, Ind., saved the plant when a passing locomotive engine threw a spark that started a fire. The loss was less than \$10.

LINCOLN, NEB. — Fire Commissioner Ridgell has announced that there has not been a single fire in the 1,200 elevators and 200 mills of Nebraska that have been under inspection since the force of 77 inspectors of the fire insurance companies started work May 1.

At ZAP, N. D., the stove in the Farmers Co-operative Elevator set about a foot from the gasoline engine. One day the drive belt broke and started to flop around. Of course, it hit the stove and knocked it galley west, scattering fire all over the place. The manager had a tough time of it, but finally succeeded in getting the engine stopped and the fire under control. Could this happen in your place?—*Our Paper.*

FOOD ADMINISTRATOR Hoover recently wired all important centers of accumulation of foods: I am informed of a widespread conspiracy on the part of the enemy to destroy animals in stockyards and grain supplies. Emphasize the vital importance of largely augmented watch service and other fire protection. This warning also applies to grain elevators. The serious loss of wheat in the recent Brooklyn fire must not occur again.

FOOD CONSERVATION should begin in the elevator. A quart of wheat, for example, will make a very large loaf of bread, and in the ordinary elevator there are many quarts of grain being ground to dust on the stairs and passageway floors. Sweeping the floors and stairs regularly not only will conserve the grain but will prevent accidents. Many elevator stairways are dark and steep and when the steps are covered with loose grain the chances of an employee slipping and becoming injured are vastly increased. Food conservation includes, therefore, the protection of the life and limb of the employee, and one way to conserve his usefulness is to keep the stairs and passageway floors clean.

"KEEP THE WATER OFF" is the excellent advice by Fitzgerald & McCotter, western managers of the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., in sending out a special card stating that: In a recent elevator fire in which we were interested and which involved some 6,000 bus. of oats and 1,000 bus. of wheat, the salvage was

rendered all but worthless thru the action of the local fire department flooding the grain. There was no reason for their action, as there was little surrounding property endangered. Had a little horse sense been used in this case, and only such water used as was necessary to keep the fire down, much good grain would have been recovered, and the owners would have benefited thereby, as they were underinsured. The salvage recovered had to be sold on the ground for little or nothing, as it was not in condi-

tion to ship. In another town, which was without fire protection, an elevator burned and the salvage was recovered in condition to ship. The gross returns were 31 per cent of the value of the grain, of which the assured received one-third, not being fully insured. Here are two illustrations of the results of using good judgment and little water. If you have a fire do not wait for advice from anybody. Keep the water off and go to work and get out all the dry grain you can.

NOTICE TO POLICY HOLDERS

One reason why you should exercise unusual care and diligence in protecting your property against fire is the delay and difficulty you would have in securing repairs or rebuilding owing to War Conditions.

Let us help you with our service on all known hazards.

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU Oxford, Michigan

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MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.
Of Chicago, Ill.

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PENNSYLVANIA MILLERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Of Wilkes Barre, Pa.

MILL OWNERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Of Des Moines, Iowa

THE MILLERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
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Of Lansing, Mich.

INCORPORATED 1877

The Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association of Illinois

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Insures Elevators, Mills, Grain Warehouses and Contents
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Insurance in Force \$34,010,102.93 Cash Surplus \$540,077.68

H. B. SPARKS, President

G. A. MCKINNEY, Secretary

HOME OFFICE: Alton, Illinois

SOUTHWESTERN AGENCY: Railway Exchange, KANSAS CITY, MO.

That Engine of Yours

Of course, it is not going to bite these cold mornings like it does when the thermometer is crowding 90. You can't expect it to. You have to get warmed up yourself before you start doing real work, and you wouldn't like it a bit if the boss got impatient with you when you backed up against the stove. So have a little patience with the engine. It will come along all right. Pouring gasoline on the cylinder or building a fire underneath it, is a kid's trick, not a mechanic's. You have to get warmed up. Give the engine a chance.

Fitzgerald & McCotter

Western Managers,
Omaha, Nebr.



INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

C. A. McCotter

Secretary
Indianapolis, Ind.

A fire from any cause will be a calamity; a careless fire will be a crime

WESTERN GRAIN DEALERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

DES MOINES, IOWA

F. D. MILLIGAN, Pres't GEO. A. WELLS, Sec'y

Write for Information
Regarding Short Term Grain Insurance

ORGANIZED 1902

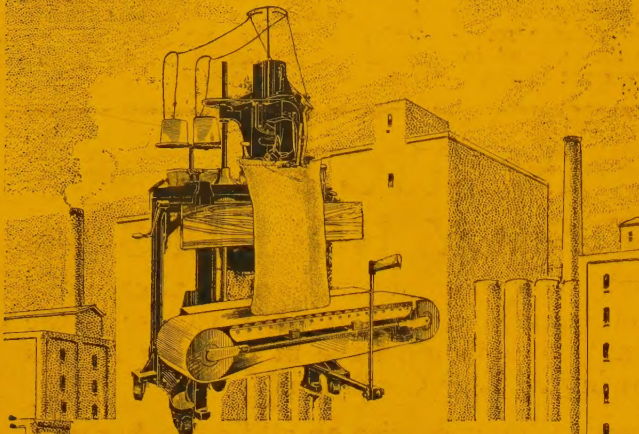
Tri-State Mutual Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co. Luverne, Minn.

Average Annual Dividend to policyholders 53 PER CENT of the DEPOSIT PREMIUM.
Ask about the "TRI-STATE PLAN" for short term grain insurance.

E. H. MORELAND, Secretary

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.

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Wagon Loads Received

A book for the use of country grain buyers in keeping a record of grain received from farmers.

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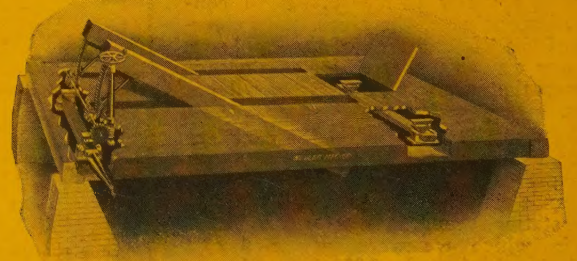
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